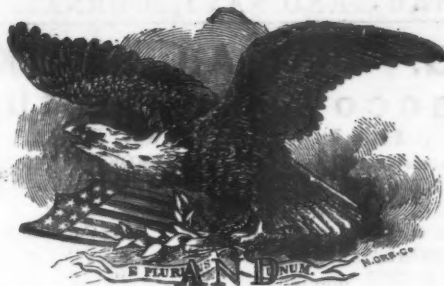


# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 16.  
WHOLE NUMBER 932.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

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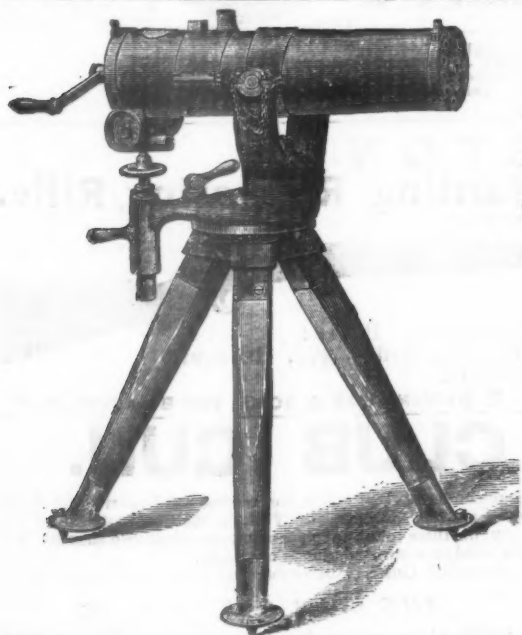
General WHISTLER, writing from Fort Keogh, Montana, Feb. 16, 1881, says, in reference to the "Peabody-Martini": "I have used your rifle frequently this winter on game, and think it is the best breech-loader I have ever had in my hands."

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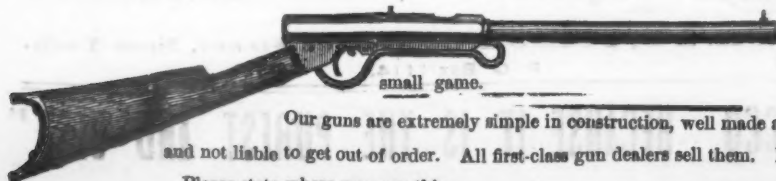
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VOLUME XIX. NUMBER 16.  
WHOLE NUMBER 952

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

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Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

Branch Office, 1420 New York Ave., N. W., Wash'n.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

GEN. J. G. PARKE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has been appointed one of the managers of the National Safe Deposit Company.

CAPT. JAMES EGAN, U. S. A. (retired), was in Harrisburg, Pa., this week.

LIEUT. T. J. CLAY, 10th U. S. Inf., will report for duty at the Leavenworth School as soon as he has completed his rifle competition at Governor's Island, on which he is now engaged.

CAPT. CHAS. SHALER, Ordnance Dept., U. S. A., was in New York this week, to assume his duties on the Ordnance Board.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN G. CHANDLER, Deputy Quartermaster-General, registered this week at the Gilsey House, New York.

LIEUT. WM. B. GORDON, Ordnance Dept., left Fort Monroe early this week for his new station—Frankford Arsenal.

GEN. H. G. WRIGHT, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., was reported in Chattanooga this week on a tour of inspection.

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN HAMILTON, 5th Art., arrived at Fort Hamilton, Monday, Nov. 14, and enjoys the change from Atlanta.

BRIG.-GEN. THOS. W. SWEENEY, U. S. A. (retired), was elected, Nov. 4, a member of the Loyal Legion, New York Commandery. Gen. Sweeney resides at present at 314 East 120th street, New York.

CAPT. J. W. POWELL, 6th U. S. Inf., has entered upon his duties in the Signal Bureau, under Gen. Hazen.

COMDR. J. P. CHEYNE, Royal Navy, an officer of the Franklin Search Expedition, delivered two interesting lectures this week at Chickering Hall on Arctic exploration. He will deliver a third lecture Monday evening, Nov. 21.

THE assignment of Col. E. S. OTIS, 20th U. S. Infantry, to duty at Fort Leavenworth will add much to the success of the Cavalry and Infantry School. Col. Otis is a thorough master of drill and a thorough soldier as well as the writer, who "fought in 1877" at Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc., well remembers.

2d LIEUT. SATERLEE C. PLUMMER, of the 15th U. S. Inf., and son of the late Gen. Jos. B. Plummer, U. S. A., died at Washington, Nov. 14, 1881, of typhoid pneumonia. He was appointed a cadet in the U. S. Military Academy, July 1, 1861, graduated in 1865, and commissioned 2d and 1st lieutenant June 23, 1865; transferred to 26th Inf. Sept. 21, 1866; he was promoted captain June 10, 1868, and placed on the unassigned list May 19, 1869; Aug. 9 following he was transferred to the 7th Cav., and discharged Dec. 15, 1870; 2d lieutenant 4th Inf. May 19, 1876; he was reappointed 2d lieutenant 4th Inf. He went out of service again, July 1, 1877, and returned as 2d lieutenant 15th Inf., Jan. 20, 1880. Lieut. Plummer was a member of the Army Mutual Aid Association, the sixth member who has died since the organization of the association. The number of surviving members is 799, classified as follows: 1st Class, 49; 2d, 129; 3d, 114; 4th, 186; 5th, 157; 6th, 164. The amount paid to his beneficiary is \$2,640.53, one half of which has been already paid by the treasurer of the association. Lieut. Plummer's mother becomes his beneficiary, he never having married. Lieut. Plummer has established some reputation as a literary man, being at one time connected with the Washington Sunday Herald. He was wounded two or three months ago in New Mexico by the accidental discharge of a gun, and had lately returned home on leave. He contracted a severe cold on the way, which developed into pneumonia, of which he died. The funeral of the deceased took place from his late residence 1811 G street, Washington, at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, Nov. 16, and was attended by the regimental band and a suitable detachment of the 2d U. S. Art. from Washington Barracks. The pall-bearers were: Col. Robert N. Scott, 3d Artillery; Major A. H. Nickerson, A. A. G.; Col. H. C. Corbin, A. A. G.; Bvt. Capt. R. P. Strong, 1st lieutenant 4th Artillery; 1st Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, and 1st Lieut. John P. Story, 8th Artillery.

THE British flying squadron, with the sons of the Prince of Wales, has arrived at Yokohama from Australia. The Princes are the guests of the Government of Japan at Tokio. The programme of festivities in their honor extends through seven days, and includes two banquets with the Mikado.

CAPT. CHAS. W. RAYMOND, Corps of Engineers, has made an excellent translation of Professor Hofer's "Contributions to the Theory of Blasting, or Military Mining," which has been issued in pamphlet form from the Government printing office.

PARNED Assistant Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan and wife, left New York this week for Japan, via San Francisco. Paymaster Sullivan has been assigned to duty at Nagasaki, and will be in command of the United States naval station at that port.

ENGLISH advices state that Sir Frederick Roberts will succeed Sir Garnet Wolseley as quartermaster general, and that the latter will assume the duties of adjutant general of the forces.

CAPTAIN L. A. BEARDSLEE, U. S. N., will sail for Europe in a few days on a three months' leave. He has just finished the revision of the reports of the United States Iron and Steel Casting Board, which resulted in a standard proof table for chain cables, based upon discoveries by the board, touching the strength of iron, not heretofore embodied in proof tables. The Navy Department has approved the report, and the new tables will hereafter be the standard for testing Government chain cables.

THE return to duty of Major General John M. Schofield, now not far distant, again gives rise to the question of his assignment to command. We presume the War Department authorities have already decided upon their action in the premises when the general's assignment is up for consideration, and only advert to the fact because we notice an exchange has a programme already laid out, viz., General McDowell to be retired, General Schofield to go to the Division of the Pacific, and Brig. General Pope to be promoted to major general, and his present department constituted a division, with two departments, the Missouri and New Mexico.

A MARYLAND correspondent sends us the following imaginary address of Col. Travis to the Texan soldiers at the Alamo on the morning of the massacre of the garrison. It was found on the fly-leaf of an old book, and the writer is unknown:

"Men," spoke gallant Travis, "our last day now has come; You, my noble comrades, may not see another sun. Before us, all around us, lay the arms of our great foe; And our last report to Texas Santa Anna's dead must show. Comrades, I've been with you on many a pleasure hunt—I've been with you 'gainst the red man—I am with you at the front; I've commanded you in pleasure, times of danger, in broll and fray And, for the Lone Star of Texas, I'll die with you to-day."

THE marriage of Lieut. Samuel W. Miller, 5th Inf., and Miss Minnie Carmon, gives their friends particular pleasure, and most hearty congratulations are extended to the happy pair. Mr. Miller has been serving with his regiment at Fort Keogh, Montana, since his graduation and assignment in 1879. He has done valuable services in scouting, and was engaged in a skirmish with hostile Indians in February, 1880; he captured and destroyed their camp, and they escaped with only their arms and some ponies. In the attack Miller had two of his own Indians killed, and he killed one of the hostiles. His pursuit was so vigorous that he drove the Indians across the Yellowstone, and enabled another officer to strike in, take up the trail, and capture all the ponies but the ones the Indians were riding. Mr. Miller is the son of Col. John S. Miller, a wealthy and influential gentleman of Huntington, Pa. Mrs. Miller, a local paper says, "was one of Huntington's most estimable and accomplished young ladies; she graduated with honors at the seminary at Birmingham, and for two years attended a conservatory of music at Boston. As a vocalist she has few superiors. She is also a model housekeeper, and will make her liege lord an excellent wife." Lieut. and Mrs. Miller left the East at once to take up their home at his station, Fort Keogh.

THE season for visiting Cuba being just at hand, there is special timeliness in the publication, by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, of a volume, entitled "Cuban Sketches," by Jas. W. Steele. This book, however, is not a Murray or Bowdler, but a volume of descriptions and reflections by a traveller, who saw with eyes by no means carried away with enthusiasm, and who writes from recollection, without memoranda. The style is easy and flowing, and there is plenty of instructive thought, with a pervading spice of humor. The author frankly confesses that he "did not visit the country for the purpose of describing it, wished himself somewhere else while there, and while he stayed was chiefly occupied in collecting and distributing the princely income of an United States consul." There is much keen observation in the book—not of landscapes or buildings or routes of travel, but of men, manners, and national characteristics.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago Times says of the escape of the Apaches: "It was the old, old story, and no carping critic can doubt Bernard's bravery and ability. If any man is fitted to cope with the Apaches he is, but what can be done, in mountain fastnesses, with this wily, irritating, and all but intangible enemy? As a result of this outbreak the Army is terribly out of humor, and no wonder. Gen. Wilcox is mad over it. Gen. Carr is displeased with it. Col. Bernard swears over it. The staff quarrel about it. The line officers curse their luck, and the soldiers sulk, feeling more or less humiliated."

DR. W. H. HAWES, recently appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and ordered to report to Surgeon Norris, U. S. A., in Washington, besides his duties as attending physician on the Army officers stationed in the city, has charge of the examination of recruits at the Bendevous. Not many recruits were accepted at the Washington office last month, only about one-fifth of the number presented passed a satisfactory examination. A better average appears thus far during the present month, about one-half coming up to the required standard.

BVT. COL. WM. M. WHEBBY, Capt. 6th Inf., A. D. C., intends taking temporary quarters in Georgetown, D. C.

GEN. JOSEPH ROBERTS, U. S. A., retired, whose permanent residence is in Philadelphia, is temporarily stopping at the Ebbitt House, Washington.

GEN. C. C. AUGER, on his way to his headquarters at San Antonio, Texas, stopped for a few days in Washington to visit his son, Capt. J. A. Augur, and family, who are located for the winter at the residence of Col. R. P. Dodge, Mrs. A.'s father.

CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR JNO. W. EASBY goes on the retired list on the 13th of December, and the position of Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair becomes thereby vacant. Naval Const. T. D. Wilson, now on duty at Portsmouth, N. H., is prominently mentioned as the successor of Mr. Easby.

COMMO. EARL ENGLISH, Chief of Equipment and Recruiting Bureau, U. S. N., returned to Washington the first of this week from an official visit to the Boston and Portsmouth Navy-yards.

GEN. R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen., and Col. Thomas F. Barr, U. S. A., left Washington on Sunday for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Military Prison. Secretary Lincoln did not accompany them, as was expected, owing to a pressure of business at this time in his Department. In the absence of the Secretary, Gen. McDowell, who comes from San Francisco, will preside over the board.

SINCE our last report the Navy Mutual Aid Association has elected the following members: Lieut.-Comdr. C. H. Rockwell and John Schouler, Lieuts. G. L. Dyer, E. W. Bridge, H. N. Munney, H. Perkins, and R. Rash, Surgeon B. S. Mackie, Asst. Engr. H. S. Ross, Cadet Midshipman A. G. Winterhalter, Master G. C. Hanna, and Carpenter James Burke, giving a total membership of 551, with an aggregate assessment of \$2,733.33.

COMMO. RICHARD STUCKTON was the only Naval officer ever elected to the United States Senate. He was the father of Attorney-Gen. John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, who was also a Senator from that State some years ago.

MAJOR WM. M. GRAHAM, 4th Art., arrived in Washington Monday last on leave. He is visiting Gen. Jas. B. Ricketts, U. S. A., retired, at No. 1829 G street.

LIEUT. FAYETTE W. ROE, 31 Inf., arrived at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, on Monday, from Montana. The recent serious illness of his father, Commo. Francis A. Roe, U. S. N., brought him East.

CHIEF Signal Officer Gen. Wm. B. Hazen, U. S. A., left Washington on Wednesday, for Philadelphia, to meet his family, who will return with him the latter part of the week.

COL. CHAS. G. FREUDENBERG, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Freudenberg have taken quarters at the Riggs House, Washington, for the winter.

REAR-ADMIRAL Charles Steedman, U. S. N., retired, and family are quartered for the winter on the corner of 15th and I streets, Washington.

COPIES of the new Army Regulations have already been furnished to the officers of the staff. This volume is very bulky, consisting of upwards of 1,400 pages. In addition to the Articles of War and regulations proper, it contains blanks for all the returns, requisitions, vouchers, etc., which are required by officers in their office duties.

THE question of the insanity of Major H. W. James, U. S. Army (retired), has for some time been a subject of discussion and received mention in our columns. By order of Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, inquiry was made, Nov. 14, before Mr. Taylor, in regard to the mental condition of Major James and his competency to manage his own affairs. Mr. S. B. James, a brother, and A. B. James, a son of the Major, and other witnesses were examined. Dr. Kellogg, of the Hudson State River Hospital, testified that since Major James' admission to that hospital his condition has been variable. Sometimes he has been very comfortable and reasonable, and at others very uncomfortable and noisy. His symptoms look to grave disease. There are marked physical symptoms and at times co-operating mental symptoms of paralysis. He is a very insane man, and the probabilities of recovery are very much against him. His general condition is one of feeble-mindedness, and he is liable at any time to a recurrence of attacks. After hearing the above evidence, Major James was declared incompetent to take care of his business, and a guardian was appointed.

THE Boston Chronicle of Nov. 14 says: "Arthur Gove, arrested on Saturday for forging the name of F. H. Arms, U. S. N., Paymaster at the Navy-yard, and who, under the representation that he was an officer in the Army, recently obtained goods from Messrs. Maguire and Sullivan, has, it is stated, on the authority of Capt. D. Mortimer Lee, of the 6th U. S. Inf., who is now in this city, never held an official position of any kind in the U. S. Army. Capt. Lee visited Gove at the Charles street Jail this morning, and recognized him as a man whom he met in 1878 on Tremont street, near the Tremont House, wearing an official uniform, and who, upon being questioned by him, confessed that he was not an Army officer. He was ordered at the time to remove the suit immediately, under penalty of arrest."

THE Rawlins (Wyoming) Journal of last week has the following: "The saddest event that has ever occurred in this Territory, was the death last week of Mr. E. B. McCauley, of Philadelphia, in the mountains north of this place. Saturday night a courier arrived conveying the horrible intelligence that Mr. McCauley, and four men with whom he was travelling to Fort Washakie, had been accidentally poisoned;



that Mr. McCauley was dead when he left, and the others in a critical condition. Dr. Maghee, an old Army surgeon started at once for the camp to relieve the sick and bring in the body of Mr. McCauley, his personal and Masonic friend, going on his drive of 160 miles, without sleep or rest for 48 hours, during which his ears were frosted by the intense cold. On arrival here, the body of the deceased, who had attended the session here of the Grand Lodge of the Territory exactly a month ago, was received with the highest Masonic honors, and was taken in a special train by the Masons to Fort Steele, where it was embalmed under direction of three surgeons in the hospital of the Fort. This horrible accident, which has greatly shocked the whole community, was due entirely to the criminal carelessness of the cook of the party, who used in making bread, by mistake for baking-powder, a quantity of arsenic which was with the party for use in preserving the heads of game obtained along the way. Mr. McCauley was a gentleman of high standing in society, and of financial ability, being the cashier of the Philadelphia Bridge Works, one of the largest bridge building and engineering establishments in the country, a brother of Captain McCauley, U. S. A., the quartermaster at this place, and a well-known Knight Templar, being a prominent member of DeMolay Commandery, of Reading, Pa., where his father, Rev. Dr. McCauley, resides. His remains will be taken East for interment, accompanied by a delegation of the Grand Lodge of the Territory, and Capt. and Mrs. McCauley, escorting members of various Commanderies having arranged to meet the body at Cheyenne, Omaha, Chicago and other points. We learn that at Chicago the delegation of Knights from various Commanderies that met the body and escorted it across the city, from the Chicago and Northwestern to the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne depot, to catch the Pullman express East, was very large, and included some of the most prominent Masons of the city—Mr. Gurney, Comptroller of the city; Hon. J. S. Quick, E. St. John, general passenger and ticket agent, Rock Island railroad. Mr. McCauley, who had visited a number of the Army posts, made a most favorable impression on all who met him.

The Naval Advisory Board entered on their record, Nov. 2, the following minute: "The Board having learned of the death of Lieut. Collins, cannot forbear expressing its profound sorrow at his untimely death, whereby the service has lost one of its most promising officers and the Board has been deprived of his aid. It is resolved that this expression of sorrow and of condolence with his family be placed upon the record of the Board and be communicated to his family." From the class of '67, Naval Academy, we receive the following:

"The Navy mourns the loss of one of its most brilliant officers. The keenest regret is felt by all grades and corps at its untimely decease of one whose talents and progressive ideas gave promise of a distinguished future. He graduated at the Naval Academy with high honors; and at sea and on shore, in the scientific work of canal surveys, in the practical hardships at Darien, in the quieter labors of the council, Collins has ever furthered the best interests of our common profession, and gained for himself a reputation rarely attained by one of his age and rank. To us, his classmates, his companions in youth, his comrades on shipboard and in the desolate fastnesses of Central America, his admirers ever, his friends always, to us is reserved the deeper sorrow of personal bereavement. The loved leader among us at the Academy, the adviser of many after we had reached manhood, he ever maintained a marked influence for good over the 'Class of '67.' Beside his grave to-day we bow our heads to God's will with tearful eyes, and prayers that we may strive to imitate him in all his breadth of Christian charity and strength of character. It is not for us to intrude upon the privacy of his own immediate family. That they will permit us to share their sadness and remember us as having lost a brother, is the hope of the

"CLASS OF '67."

JAMES VINCENT JOSEPH D'HERVILLY, formerly lieutenant of the U. S. Marine Corps, died in Philadelphia, Nov. 12, of pneumonia, after a short illness. Mr. D'Hervilly entered the Marine Corps March 5, 1872, and resigned May 1, 1880.

"CHIEF JUSTICE DRAKE," says the *Washington Star*, "went to Baltimore recently to see for himself how his almost lifelong friend, Admiral Powell, was progressing since the operation to remove cataract was performed on his eyes. Judge Drake has never forgotten the kindness shown him by Lieut. (now Admiral) Powell when the former was a young and somewhat timid midshipman set upon his first night-watch at sea. The older officer befriended the boy, who, though he did not continue long in the Navy, has always kept up his intercourse with those with whom he was associated in the service as long as they have lived, and when in the Senate he was mainly instrumental in causing Admiral Powell's promotion to his present rank before he was retired." Naval officers will make a note of this for their own benefit and the comfort of their subordinates.

EUGENIE says that Paris seems like a cemetery to her. Her hands are doubled up with rheumatism, she has a bloodless face, and walks with a cane.

The English improved the occasion of the Lord Mayor's procession at Westminster to return the recent courtesies at Yorktown in kind. The American flag was carried in the procession, and was received everywhere with great enthusiasm. The bands played all our national airs, and even this had no effect in dampening the ardor of the crowd. When the flag passed by the United States Cable Company's office four young ladies waved American flags from the windows, and there was great applause. At the American Exchange Miss Christine Nilsson, Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Miss Olive Logan, and Mr. Julian Hawthorne came out. The flag was escorted by a guard of honor with fixed bayonets.

The Washington correspondent of the *Boston Herald* says: "The bursting of two new rifled heavy guns constructed according to the plans of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department, and some other considerations, have caused a revolution in the committee of ordinance officers stationed in New York City, and known as the Ordnance Board. Col. Crispin, who has long been president of the board, and who

is now in Europe, has been relieved, and Col. Bayler placed in charge. The steel jacket of the new guns went all to pieces after a few rounds, and this result has served to give a fresh prominence to the views entertained by Col. Laidley, of the Watertown Arsenal, and Mr. Wm. P. Hunt, of the South Boston Iron Company, in regard to the superior strength and durability of cast-iron in heavy guns. It would not be surprising if the present system of constructing a breech-loading gun should be abandoned. This system consists in the insertion of a steel breech between the wrought-iron tube and the cast-iron exterior casting of the gun. The Krupp system of breech mechanism, which consists of a transverse sliding breech block, may also be abandoned and the French system of a threaded core substituted."

The New York *Star* says: "General Hancock writes a beautifully clear and regular hand, which is unfortunately disfigured and given a slight appearance of affectation by an unnecessary profusion of heavy downward dashes."

KURTZ, the photographer of New York, has prepared an excellent group photograph of the members of the Stenben family, recent visitors to the United States. A photograph of their ancestor, Major General Von Stenben, also appears on the same card.

CAPT. HENRY ROMEYN, U. S. A., who at last accounts was in Albany with his family, and who recently relinquished his duties at the Hampton Institute, Va., was presented before leaving the Institution, by the officers and students, with a handsome silver ice pitcher. He also was presented by the ladies of the school with a gold-headed ebony cane.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Judge William A. Carter, for nearly thirty years identified with the Army, died at his home at Fort Bridger, Wyoming, November 7, 1881, after a painful illness of three weeks."

GEN. STONEMAN is reported to have raised \$16,000 worth of grapes on his vineyard at Los Angeles, Cal., this year.

LIEUT. A. C. BLUNT, 5th U. S. Art., was in New York this week on leave. He will shortly join his battery at Fort Hamilton.

GEN. J. M. BRANNAN, U. S. A., was at the Sturtevant House, New York, this week. As the General has recently been granted a six months' extension of sick leave, it is not probable he will join his regiment at Fort Adams before next spring.

GEN. G. W. GETTY, U. S. A., was in New York this week in connection with his duties on the Heavy Artillery Board.

COL. GORDON, of the British Royal Engineers, is stopping at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York.

SECRETARY HUNT and Capt. L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N., were at the Gilsey House, New York, this week. The Secretary was quite ill on Monday morning, but recovered sufficiently to attend a trial in the afternoon of Ericsson's *Destroyer*.

THURLOW WEED, of New York, a contemporary and friend of Gens. Winfield Scott and Jacob Brown, Commo. Decatur, etc., celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday, Nov. 15. By the way, we would suggest to our English cotemporary, the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that Mr. Weed will hardly recognize himself by its description of him as "the veteran manipulator of Tammany Hall." Some resemblance may possibly be discovered between the political methods of the Democratic Tweed and the Republican T. Weed, but none in their party affiliations. The "manipulator of Tammany Hall" died years ago in a felon's cell, while his almost namesake, T. Weed, lives, as we have said, to celebrate his 84th birthday.

1st LIEUT. PETER LEARY, JR., 4th Art., was in New York this week on leave of absence. His battery has arrived at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

LIEUT. F. E. HOBBS, 2d Art., came to New York this week to attend to duties connected with his detail as recorder of the Heavy Artillery Board.

The officers of the Naval Academy tendered a reception to Rear-Admiral Rodgers, the retiring superintendent, on the evening of Nov. 11, at the Board-house, Naval Academy. Comdr. McNair was chairman of the committee of arrangements. The reception was a grand affair, and continued until late in the evening.

GEN. W. S. HARNET, U. S. A. (retired), that well-known veteran, is now living at Pass Christian, Miss. He is to hold a family reunion on Thanksgiving Day.

1st LIEUT. F. H. HATHAWAY, 5th Inf., arrived in St. Paul yesterday from Fort Keogh, and is stopping at the Merchants' Hotel. Lieut. Josiah Chance, 17th Inf., registered at the Metropolitan last evening.—*Pioneer Press*, Nov. 11.

The survivors of the Military Academy, class of '47, met in New York Oct. 27, after a separation of thirty years. The entire day and evening was devoted to the reunion festivities. First a drive through the Central and Riverside Parks, visiting various objects of interest on the way, the Cathedral, the Museum of Art, etc., and, a luncheon at the residence of Gen. Viele on Riverside avenue. In the afternoon the formal meeting took place at the Metropolitan Hotel, at which the roll call of the class was called, eighteen out of the original thirty-eight responding to their names, having come from their stations and residences in all parts of the United States to attend the reunion. The names of those who had died or been killed in battle were responded to by fitting eulogies. After the meeting dinner was served. The *piece monté* of the table was a large dish, mounted on three miniature siege guns, supporting a tripod formed of three eagles with outstretched wings, containing in the centre the stack muskets emblematic of the class motto, "Nous nous soutenons," at the base of which were scattered helmets, swords, and broken cannon wheels representing the havoc of war, the whole surmounted by the American colors. The orator of the evening was Gen. John Gibbon,

who took the place assigned to Gen. Burnside, whom death had removed after the plans for the reunion had been formed. The poem was read by Gen. Gibson. Speeches were made by Gen. Viele, Gen. Fry, Gen. Heth, Gen. Van Buren, and Gen. Burns. Col. John Hamilton, of the 5th Artillery, presided. Nearly all the members of the class were general officers in the late war, some of them on the opposite side; all had served in Mexico and Indian campaigns in the West. Following is the list of the members of the class, the numbers indicating the class rank (those marked with a star are dead):

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 29. Abbott, Edw. F.     | 25. Hendershott, H. B.  |
| 22. Ayres, Romeyn B.    | 38. Heth, H.            |
| 12. Beltzhoover, D. M.* | 15. Hill, Ambrose P.*   |
| 21. Best, Clermont L.   | 33. Hunt, Lewis C.      |
| 24. Black, Henry M.     | 19. Long, Richard H.*   |
| 37. Blake, E. D.        | 4. McAllister, Julian.  |
| 28. Burns, W. W.        | 9. Mason, John S.       |
| 18. Burnside, A. E.*    | 26. Moore, Tredwell.*   |
| 7. Chaffin, Saml. F.    | 27. Neill, Thos. H.     |
| 16. Cook, A. J.*        | 10. Patten, George.     |
| 36. De Russy, J.*       | 35. Plympton, P. W. L.* |
| 11. Dickerson, John H.* | 34. Seward, A. H.*      |
| 14. Fry, J. B.          | 31. Street, W. P.*      |
| 20. Gibbon, John.       | 1. Symmes, John C.      |
| 17. Gibson, H. G.       | 13. Tillinghast, O. H.* |
| 23. Griffin, Chas.*     | 6. Van Buren, Daniel T. |
| 2. Hamilton, John.      | 30. Viele, E. L.        |
| 32. Harrison, M. P.*    | 8. Wilcox, O. B.        |
| 5. Hazzard, Geo. W.*    | 3. Woods, J. J.         |

A BROTHER of Col. Rice, of the 5th Infantry, is interested in a company recently formed in Boston for the manufacture of oriental rugs and art embroidery. It is claimed that Turkish rugs can be manufactured by the inventions controlled by this company at one-half the cost of imported rugs, and that embroidery in colored yarns and silk can be produced by machinery at trifling cost, compared with embroidery made by hand.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Chicago Times*, writing from Wilcox, A. T., under date of Oct. 12, says: "If Congress will recognize Indian campaigning as legitimate warfare—it is infinitely more dangerous than civilized warfare—and promote an efficient young lieutenant who accomplishes a brilliant exploit over the head of some slow old captain, major, or colonel who fails to accomplish anything, they will put into our Army an *esprit* such as that which led the fagged Frenchmen, under republican generals, to drive the Austrian sharpshooters from the Alpine passes and achieve the conquest of Italy. And this hope of promotion should extend all the way down from the general to the private soldier. Under the present slow-coach system our best Indian fighters remain lieutenants or captains. Very few have risen to higher rank, and these only by virtue of seniority. If a fighting officer receives any reward at all he is taken from the field and made a paymaster, a quartermaster, or something of that kind, destroying his most important usefulness as a soldier in active service."

The San Francisco *Report* of Nov. 5 has the following Navy items: Owing to his detachment from the Mare Island Navy-yard, Lieut.-Comdr. Leonard Chenery resigned his position as Secretary and Treasurer of the Alden Dramatic Association, and at a meeting of the club Lieut. T. S. Phelps, Jr., was elected to fill the vacancy. The next play to be given during the latter part of this month, has not yet been decided upon.... Civil Engineer Calvin Brown having been retired from active service, on account of his having reached the age of sixty-two years, Lieutenant J. D. Adams, U. S. N., has been placed in charge of the Department of Yards and Docks at the Navy-yard.... Commander George M. Bache, U. S. N., retired list, left for his home in Washington, D. C., on Thursday.... Capt. E. P. Lull, U. S. N., late of the *Wachusett*, left for Washington on Thursday.... Paymaster W. W. Woodhull, U. S. N., arrived on Wednesday from the East. He relieves Paymaster Frank H. Hinman, U. S. N., who leaves to-day for his home in Cleveland, Ohio.

GEN. C. C. AUGUR, U. S. A., having completed his duties with the Warren Court of Inquiry, is now en route to his headquarters at San Antonio, Texas. His various duties and changes have kept him pretty busy for some time past, but there is now a prospect of a quiet winter.

COL. H. B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A., was registered this week at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

A COMPLIMENTARY banquet was given, Oct. 29, at Miles City, Montana, to Col. Clough, of the Engineer Corps of the Yellowstone Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Many of the officers from Fort Keogh were present, and the band of the 5th U. S. Inf. furnished the music. Amongst the speeches of the evening was an excellent one by Captain Baldwin, 5th Inf. Col. Clough, in a speech of thanks, referred in terms of praise to the constant and powerful assistance he had derived from the Army in the prosecution of his labors.

LIEUT. G. S. GRIMES, 21 U. S. Art., in charge of the U. S. telegraph line from Bismarck to Helena, came up this week, and was a guest of an officer at Fort Keogh for several days. In the short call which the lieutenant gave us we found him to be a ready conversationalist and remarkably well posted about the great Northwest, and especially about telegraphy.—*Yellowstone Journal*, Nov. 5.

COMMO. G. H. COOPER, U. S. N., commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, was in Washington this week on public business.

LIEUT. J. W. BENET, 5th U. S. Art., was at Headquarters, Dept. of the Mo., Fort Leavenworth, this week, in charge of military prisoners.

GEN. WM. MYER, Chief Quartermaster Dept. of Dakota, left St. Paul, Nov. 10, on an official visit to Fort Keogh. He is expected to be absent about two weeks.



## THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE,  
Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City.  
LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.  
Col. William H. Wood, 11th Infantry, Superintendent.  
Major Henry C. Wood, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

## DEPOTS.

*David's Island, N. Y. H.*  
Lieut.-Col. H. M. Black, 18th Inf. Lt. Col. W. P. Carlin, 17th Inf.  
Surg. Geo. P. Jaquet, U.S.A. Surg. Wm. M. Notson, U.S.A.  
Capt. Theo. Schwan, 11th Inf. Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 16th Inf.  
Capt. J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M. Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M.  
Capt. W. S. McCaskey, 24th Inf. Asst. Surgeon E. T. Comegys,  
U. S. A. (temporary.)

Asst. Surg. L. M. Mans, U.S.A.,  
(temporary.)  
1st Lt. H. H. Ketchum, 23d Inf. 1st Lt. Levi P. Burnett, 7th Inf.  
1st Lt. Geo. G. Leefe, 19th Inf. 1st Lt. D. R. Burnham, 15th Inf.  
1st Lt. Henry Seton, 4th Inf. 1st Lt. John Murphy, 14th Inf.  
1st Lt. F. H. Ebbetts, 21st Inf. 1st Lt. Matt. Markland, 1st Inf.  
A. A. Surg. John H. Lott, U.S.A. 2d Lt. Arthur Williams, 3d Inf.  
(temporary.)  
A. A. Surg. T. H. Pleasants, U.S.A. A. A. Surg. A. P. Steigers, U.S.A.

## RENDERVOUS.

Albany, N. Y., 547 Broadway.  
Troy, N. Y., 383 River st. Brch. Capt. C. L. Davis, 10th Infan'y.  
Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st. Capt. J. A. Snyder, 3d Infan'y.  
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st. Capt. H. C. Cook, 2d Inf.  
Buffalo, N. Y., 41 Franklin st. Capt. Charles Wheaton, 23d Inf.  
Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st. Capt. A. S. Burt, 9th Inf.  
Cincinnati, O., Cor. 4th and  
Sycamore Street. Capt. W. M. Waterbury, 13th Inf.  
Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st. 1st Lt. W. L. Sanborn, 25th Inf.  
Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West  
Washington st. 1st Lt. E. L. Randall, 5th Inf.  
New York City, 109 West st.  
Jers y City, 19 Montgomery Capt. De Witt C. Pool, 23d Inf.  
Street—Branch  
N. Y. City, 116 Chatham St.  
Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 Fulton Capt. Louis H. Sanger, 17th Inf.  
Street—Branch  
Philadelphia, Pa., 3249 Market st. Capt. Fred. M. Crandal, 24th Inf.  
Pittsburg, Pa., 235 Penn ave. 1st Lt. W. H. McMin, 8th Inf.  
Providence, R. I., 25 N. Main st. Capt. William Badger, 6th Inf.  
Springfield, Ill., Spring-r Bock. Capt. Wm. H. McLaughlin, 18 Inf.  
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st. Capt. John L. Viven, 12th Inf.  
Washington, D. C., 1216 F street. Captain G. A. Purlington, 9 Cav.

G. O. 30, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Oct. 29, 1881.

In order to afford needed and beneficial rest from the constant duties and labors of the service, and to give full opportunity to those who may desire to attend divine service on Sundays, the following order is promulgated for the guidance of the troops in the Dept. of the Columbia:

On Sunday of each week the necessary military exercises will be performed with the least ceremony and with field music only.

The Regimental Bands may play sacred music at any hour during the morning fixed by the commanding officer.

All military exercises and labors will be completed before 10 A. M., except the regular guard duty.

Whenever the public interests demand a departure from this order, the occasion must be immediate and imperative, otherwise the above rule will be strictly adhered to.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Miles:

O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

G. O. 21, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Nov. 4, 1881.

Publishes extracts taken from the target reports of troops and companies serving in the Dept. of Dakota for August, 1881.

G. O. 22, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Nov. 9, 1881.

Publishes extracts taken from the target reports of troops serving in this Dept. for September, 1881.

CIRCULAR 22, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA, Oct. 23, 1881.

Publishes extract from the regulations governing the Military Prison at Alcatraz Island, in regard to remissions of sentences for good conduct whilst in confinement.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 70, Nov. 17, M. D. A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—The journeys performed by Capt. E. B. Hubbard, A. Q. M., on public business, from Billings, A. T., to Holbrook, A. T., and return, and from Billings, A. T., to Albuquerque, N. M., and return, are confirmed (F. O. 44, Oct. 31, D. M.).  
Capt. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M., New Orleans, La., will proceed to Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss., Fort Hudson and Baton Rouge, La., to inspect the National Cemeteries at those places (S. O. 124, Nov. 10, D. S.).  
Leave of absence for ten days is granted Capt. C. A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., Rawlins, W. T. (S. O. 229, Nov. 8, D. M.).  
Lieut.-Col. William Myers will proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., on public business (S. O. 207, Nov. 9, D. D.).  
Leave of absence for seven days, to take effect on Nov. 21, is granted Major Edward D. Baker, Q. M., Saint Louis, Mo. (S. O. 115, Nov. 14, M. D. M.).  
The Comdr. of the Dist. of New Mexico, accompanied by Major J. G. C. Lee, Quartermaster, Chief Q. M. of the District, will proceed to Forts Craig, Bliss, Cummings, Bayard, and such other points in the District as he may deem necessary (S. O. 137, Nov. 5, D. N. M.).  
Capt. L. E. Campbell, Asst. Chief Q. M., was ordered, Nov. 3, to proceed to Galveston, Tex., and return, on public business (S. O. 140, Nov. 10, D. T.).  
Lieut.-Col. C. G. Sawtelle, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of the South, will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., on business connected with the abandonment of McPherson Barracks, at that place (S. O. 127, Nov. 15, D. S.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Com'g Sergt. Henry T. Amesbury is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief Com'g of Sub., and will proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., relieving Com'g Sergt. Josiah S. Brown, who will repair to Dept. of Columbia Hdqrs and report for temporary duty (S. O. 165, Oct. 22, D. C.).  
Com'g Sergt. Daniel Harner, upon the abandonment of Camp Porter, Mont. Terr., will proceed to Park City, Utah Terr., for duty (S. O., Nov. 16, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. D. C. Haskins, now at Fort Canby, W. T., will report to Major William M. Graham, 4th Art., for duty, accompanying the battalion under Major Graham's command from Fort Canby to San Francisco, Cal. During the absence of A. A. Surg. Haskins A. A. Surg. J. E. Gandy will attend the sick at Fort Canby in addition to his duties at Fort Stevens, Ore. (S. O. 168, Oct. 27, D. C.).  
Capt. James P. Kimball, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Sidney, Neb., Nov. 14 (S. O. 115, Nov. 9, D. P.).  
Capt. H. McKelderry, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Bridger, Wyo. Terr., Nov. 14 (S. O. 115, Nov. 9, D. P.).

Capt. Wm. C. Shannon, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Thornburgh, U. T., Nov. 21 (S. O. 115, Nov. 9, D. P.).  
Asst. Surg. P. Middleton, member G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 8 (S. O. 138, Nov. 5, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. W. C. Gorgas, Judge-Advocate G. C.-M. at Fort Duncan, Tex., Nov. 10 (S. O. 138, Nov. 5, D. T.).  
The following assignment of medical officers is made:  
Asst. Surg. J. V. Ladderdale, on discontinuance of McPherson Barracks, to duty at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La.  
Asst. Surg. T. A. Cunningham, relieved from Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., to duty at Mount Vernon Barracks, Asst. Surg. Charles B. Byrne, temporarily at McPherson Barracks, and A. A. Surg. Theodore Artand, at Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 124, Nov. 10, D. S.).

Leave of absence for twenty days, on Surg. certificate, is granted Surg. J. P. Wright, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O. 229, Nov. 8, D. M.).

On Surg. certificate Capt. Carlos Carvallo, Asst. Surg., has been granted an extension of five months leave (S. O., Nov. 12, W. D.).

A. A. Surg. Montgomery was ordered, Nov. 8, to return from Fort Dodge, Kan., to his station in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 229, Nov. 8, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. George E. Andrews is relieved from duty at Fort Grant, A. T., and will report at Fort Apache, A. T., for duty (S. O. 126, Nov. 3, D. A.).

Asst. Surg. P. Middleton is relieved as a member of the G. C.-M. instituted at the post of San Antonio, Tex., by par. 3, S. O. 138, c. s., from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 139, Nov. 7, D. T.).

A. A. Surg. Edward Everts will report to Major William M. Graham, 4th Art., for duty with his command while en route to stations in the Dept. of the East (S. O. 188, Nov. 1, M. D. P.).

Capt. B. F. Pope, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Sully, D. T., Nov. 18 (S. O. 209, Nov. 11, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. T. A. Cunningham will proceed to Mount Vernon Barracks via New Orleans, La., to make final disposition of medical property at Jackson Barracks for which he is responsible (S. O. 126, Nov. 14, D. S.).

Instead of returning from Fort Dodge, Kan., to his station in the Dept. of Texas, A. A. Surg. Montgomery will repair from Fort Dodge to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to accompany a battalion of the 19th Inf. to the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 232, Nov. 11, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. H. S. Haskin will return to his station, Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 190, Nov. 3, M. D. P.).

Surg. J. C. Baily is relieved from attendance upon the sick at Fort Point, Cal. (S. O. 191, Nov. 4, M. D. P.).

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Asst. Surg. J. K. Corson, provided he furnishes the necessary medical attendance at his station, Fort Yuma, Cal., during his absence (S. O. 127, Nov. 7, D. A.).

A. A. Surg. J. S. McLain, now at San Antonio, Tex., will await the arrival, at San Antonio, Tex., of troop M, 8th Cav., and then accompany it to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; returning to his station, Fort Clark, Tex., on the completion of the duty (S. O. 140, Nov. 10, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. T. J. C. Maddox will accompany as medical officer the two batteries of the 3d Art., to sail from New York, Nov. 19, for Charleston, S. C., thence to Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla.; returning to New York with troops moving north from the latter point (S. O. 70, Nov. 17, M. D. A.).

Surg. Ely McClellan will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., for duty (S. O. 204, Nov. 17, D. E.).

A. A. Surg. William Myers, now in San Antonio, Tex., will report to the C. O., Fort Clark, Tex., for duty (S. O. 140, Nov. 10, D. T.).

Hosp. Steward Henry S. Fletcher is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will comply with the requirements of par. 2, S. O. 249, c. s., H. Q. A. (S. O. 206, Nov. 8, D. D.).

The Medical Director of the Dept. of Texas is designated to discharge Hosp. Steward William Myers (S. O. 140, Nov. 10, D. T.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Major Wm. B. Rochester, Paymaster Chief Paymaster of the Dept. of the South, will pay the troops at Little Rock Barracks, Little Rock, Ark., on muster and pay rolls of Oct. 31, 1881 (S. O. 124, Nov. 10, D. S.).

Major F. S. Dodge, Paymaster, was ordered, Nov. 1, to proceed, by rail, to Los Angeles, Tex., and there pay, to Oct. 31, 1881, Cos. C and E, 20th Inf. (S. O. 139, Nov. 7, D. T.).

Major William Arthur, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will comply with the requirements of par. 2, S. O. 250, c. s., Hdqrs of Army. Major Arthur will, before leaving the Dept., transfer all public funds in his possession to Major J. E. Blaine, Paymaster (S. O. 208, Nov. 10, D. D.).

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Major George F. Robinson, Paymaster (S. O. 233, Nov. 12, D. M.).

Major Israel O. Dewey, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East (S. O. 199, Nov. 11, D. E.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. John A. Kress, in charge of the Asst. Insp.-Gen.'s Office, will proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., and return to Vancouver, W. T., under special instructions (S. O. 167, Oct. 26, D. C.).  
The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ord. Dept. are made: Capt. W. S. Starring is relieved from his present duties, and will report to the president of the ordnance board in N. Y. City for experimental and other duty. 1st Lieut. A. H. Russell will be relieved from duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and will report for duty to the C. O., Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. (S. O., Nov. 12, W. D.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—Changes in the Signal Corps, U. S. A., for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 17, 1881: Corp'l Alexander Pollak and 1st Class Pvt. Albert P. Leavitt have been promoted to be sergeants, and 1st Class Pvt. Oscar W. White and John H. Jones to be corporals; 2d Class Pvt. George W. Davis and Heman L. Kemp are announced as 1st class privates; Sergt. John T. O'Keefe is reduced to a 1st class private for neglecting to take his observations at Pike's Peak at the proper hour; Sergt. A. J. Henry is ordered from San Antonio to Fort Griffin, Tex.; Sergt. J. A. Gleason to San Antonio, Tex.; Pvt. A. E. Weatherby, Fort Griffin, to San Antonio, Tex.; t. R. Tompkins, Boston, Mass., to New Shoreham, Block Island, R. I.; C. G. Raymond, Glendive, Mont., to Fort A. Lincoln, Dak.; T. Monnier, to Bozeman, Mont.; H. Marsh, to San Antonio, Tex.

## THE LINE.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending November 12, 1881:

Troop B, 3d Cav., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Troop B, 4th Cav., to Fort Stanton, N. M.  
Troops A, D, I, and K, 4th Cav., to Fort Wingate, N. M.  
Troop L, 4th Cav., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Troop G, 7th Cav., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Troop M, 8th Cav., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Troop F, 9th Cav., to Fort Reno, Ind. T.  
Troops G and L, 10th Cav., to Fort Stockton, Tex.  
Co. H, 1st Inf., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Co. A, 4th Inf., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Co. G, 11th Inf., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Co. I, 24th Inf., to Fort Reno, Ind. T.

Co. F, 24th Inf., to Cantonment North Fork Canadian River, Ind. T.

## 1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Col. Cuvier Grover was ordered, Oct. 25, to proceed to Fort Lapwai, I. T., and to Boise Bks, I. T., to inspect cavalry horses (S. O. 167, Oct. 26, D. C.).

## 2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Capt. T. B. Dewees and 2d Lieut. F. D. Rucker are relieved from duty as members G. C.-M. appointed by par. 3, S. O. 93, D. D. (S. O. 205, Nov. 7, D. D.).

2d Lieut. L. M. Brett is appointed Judge-Advocate, and 2d Lieut. Guy Carleton is detailed as member G. C.-M. appointed by par. 3, S. O. 93, D. D. (S. O. 205, Nov. 7, D. D.).

1st Lieut. Colon Augar, A. D. C., is detailed as a member G. C.-M. instituted at the post of San Antonio, Tex., by par. 3, S. O. 138, from Dept. of Texas (S. O. 139, Nov. 7, D. T.).

Notification has been received of the following promotions in the 2d Cav.: Capt. T. B. Dewees, to be Major in the 9th Cav., from Oct. 26, 1881, vice Mix, deceased; 1st Lieut. S. M. Swigert, to be Captain, 2d Cav., from Oct. 20, 1881, vice Tyler, deceased, which carries him to Troop F; 1st Lieut. J. L. Fowler, to be Captain, same regiment, from Oct. 26, 1881, vice Dewees, promoted, which carries him to Troop A; 2d Lieut. F. W. Silbey, to be 1st Lieutenant, same regiment, from Oct. 26, 1881, vice Swigert, promoted, which carries him to Troop I, and 2d Lieut. H. D. Huntington, to be 1st Lieutenant, same regiment, from Oct. 26, 1881, vice Fowler, promoted, which carries him to Troop C. Capt. Swigert is attached to Troop D, of his regiment, until an officer of the troop joins it for duty, when he will join his proper troop (S. O. 206, Nov. 8, D. D.).

The following promotion to the 9th Cav., serving in the Dept. of Mo., is published for the information of all concerned: Capt. Thomas B. Dewees, 2d Cav., to be Major of the 9th Cav., vice Mix, deceased (S. O. 232, Nov. 11, D. M.).

## 3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.

Capt. A. D. King and 1st Lieut. G. A. Dodd, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Sanders, Wyo. Terr., Nov. 14 (S. O. 115, Nov. 9, D. P.).

2d Lieut. P. W. West, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Bridger, W. T., Nov. 14 (S. O. 115, Nov. 9, D. P.).

Capt. Emmet Crawford, John P. Walker, 1st Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, Jr., F. Halverson French, 2d Lieut. William D. Beach, members, and Capt. Oscar Elting, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Steele, W. T., Nov. 16 (S. O. 115, Nov. 9, D. P.).

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. William B. Royall, ten days (S. O. 115, Nov. 14, M. D. M.).

## 4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.

1st Lieut. James Parker will return from Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort Wingate, N. M., the station of his company (S. O. 229, Nov. 8, D. M.).

Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to the District Commander, for assignment to a station (S. O. 233, Nov. 12, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, Capt. E. M. Heyl, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 232, Nov. 11, D. M.).

## 5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.

Capt. Emil Adam, president; Capt. William C. Forbush, 1st Lieut. Phineas P. Barnard, and 2d Lieut. William E. Army, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Sidney, Neb., Nov. 14 (S. O. 115, Nov. 9, D. P.).

Major J. J. Upham is detailed for duty at the School of Application for Infantry and Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O., Nov. 12, W. D.).

The C. O. Fort Laramie, W. T., will send Private Peter Levey, Troop I, an insane soldier, to Washington, D. C. (S. O. 116, Nov. 11, D. P.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. G. B. Davis, five months (S. O., Nov. 16, W. D.).

## 6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Frank West from Troop H to I; 1st Lieut. William Baird, from Troop I to B; 1st Lieut. George L. Scott, from Troop B to H (S. O., Nov. 12, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Thirty days, 1st Lieut. Gilbert E. Overton, to apply for extension of eleven months, and for permission to leave the United States (S. O. 127, Nov. 7, D. A.).

## 7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.

Troop G (Tourtellotte's) is designated for duty at the School of Instruction at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 205, Nov. 7, D. D.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. H. M. Creel, two days (S. O. 205, Nov. 7, D. D.).

Capt. James M. Bell, six months (S. O., Nov. 14, W. D.).

2d Lieut. H. G. Squiers, eight days (S. O. 197, Nov. 9, D. E.).

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 7th Cav. (S. O., Nov. 14, W. D.).

## 8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Capt. H. J. Farnsworth and 2d Lieut. J. A. Gaston, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Duncan, Tex., Nov. 10 (S. O. 138, Nov. 5, D. T.).

Capt. George F. Foote is appointed to act as inspector on one hundred and nine damaged pillow-sacks on hand at the cavalry depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo. (S. O., Nov. 11, W. D.).

## 9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

A correspondent writes: "Among the recent recruits to Troop A, 9th Cav., was a man who appeared to be white. Upon being questioned he admitted it, and said he had served one enlistment in a white regiment, and, being a sober man, was tired of doing guard and other duties for men who got drunk—particularly pay days—and in the colored regiments there was no trouble in this respect."

Change of Station.—Co. F, now en route from New Mexico, will march from Caldwell, Kas., to Fort Reno, I. T., and there take post (S. O. 230, Nov. 9, D. M.).

Troop C, now en route from New Mexico, will march from Caldwell, Kas., to Fort Sill, I. T., and there take post, relieving one of the troops of the 4th Cav. now there, which, when relieved, will comply with the orders already issued (S. O. 231, Nov. 10, D. M.).

## 10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

2d Lieut. Calvin Esterly, instead of reporting at Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, as directed by par. 4, S. O. 195, from Dept. of Dakota, will proceed, direct, to his station (S. O. 140, Nov. 10, D. T.).



**Change of Station.**—Upon the arrival at Fort Concho, Tex., of the battalion of the 10th Cav., from detached service in the Dept. of Missouri. Troops G and L will be relieved from duty at that post, and proceed to Fort Stockton, Tex., there to take station (S. O. 139, Nov. 7, D. T.).

#### 1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel F. T. Dent.

**Assigned to Stations.**—The batteries of the 1st Art., upon their arrival in the Mil. Div. of Pacific, will take stations as follows: Hdqrs. Band, and Bata. L (Randolph's), C (McCrea's), and Light Bat. K (Sanger's), at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Bata. H (Haskins's), F (Eakin's), B (Andrus's), at Fort Point, Cal.; Bata. D (Ward's) and A (Ingalls's) at Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Bata. E (Taylor's) and I (White's) at Fort Canby, W. T.; Bata. M (Darling's) at Fort Point San Jose, Cal. (S. O. 18, Nov. 5, M. D. P.).

**Well Deserved Praise.**—The Providence Journal, speaking of the departure of the 1st U. S. Artillery for the Pacific slope, says: It is the prevailing opinion that, in almost every respect, the 1st U. S. Artillery, or at least that portion of it that has been here, outlives all predecessors in the occupancy of Fort Adams. On the whole, the manner of doing things by the 1st Artillery bears most favorable comparison in every way with that of its predecessors. The officers themselves have from the first proved themselves gentlemen in every sense of the word. There never has been a public occasion here when, if their assistance was asked, they did not make the greatest effort to increase the credit incident to it. Their conduct has been marked by a conscientiousness that has made a deep impression upon all the townspeople with whom they have come in contact, and they carry to the new scenes of their responsibilities the very best wishes of hosts of people. For the enlisted men a good word must be said. There is little wonder that where three or four hundred men, of various nationalities, are gathered together, some indifferent characters will be found. The stay of the 1st Artillery here has been no exception in this respect, but it can truly be said that, taken as a whole, a better behaved lot of men have not been quartered at Fort Adams for many, many a year. And so the good people of Newport wish them all God-speed and a most pleasant journey towards the Far West, where it is hoped they will have a happy and prosperous career.

#### 2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

1st Lieut. E. M. Cobb will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and report for duty with his battery (S. O. 198, Nov. 10, D. E.).

1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor will return to his proper station from Governor's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 204, Nov. 17, D. E.).  
**Leave of Absence.**—Two months, 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley (S. O., Nov. 16, W. D.).

#### 3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

**Leave of Absence.**—From Nov. 19 until Jan. 15, 1882, Capt. Paul W. Hess (S. O. 70, Nov. 17, M. D. A.).

#### 4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

The telegraphic instruction of Oct. 25, to the C. O. Fort Canby, W. T., authorizing him to leave at the post all private soldiers of the 4th Art. having less than two years to serve, is so modified as to exempt from its operation all men of this class who desire to accompany their respective batteries and design re-enlisting at expiration of their present terms of service (S. O. 167, Oct. 26, D. C.).

2d Lieut. Frederick S. Strong was ordered, Oct. 27, to proceed from Fort Stevens to Portland, Ore., on public business, and will take steamer of Oct. 30 from that point to rejoin his command en route to San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 167, Oct. 27, D. C.).

1st Lieut. Henry Seton, 4th Inf., is assigned to command a detachment of twenty-three General Service recruits ordered to leave the Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H., Nov. 17, for Madison Bks. N. Y., for assignment to Bat. K, 4th Art., on arrival of that organization at the barracks from the Pacific Coast (Order 217, Nov. 13, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

Par. 2, S. O. 186, from Mil. Div. of Pacific, is so far modified as to designate Lieut. Col. George P. Andrews, 4th Art., as the officer who will receipt to 1st Lieut. Frederick Fuger, B. Q. M., for subsistence stores, commissary property and funds, for which he is responsible as A. C. S. of the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 188, Nov. 1, M. D. P.).

1st Lieut. James L. Wilson, ordered to remain in charge of Fort Point, will receipt to the C. O. of that post for all public property he may be responsible for as Post Commander (S. O. 188, Nov. 1, M. D. P.).

1st Lieut. Samuel R. Jones, Post Q. M., and in charge of public labor and funds at Alcatraz Island, Cal., is directed to remain at that station, after his battery is relieved, long enough to present fully to his successor the work in progress and projected there, and also to explain to him the system of water supply and sewage, and the method of conducting prison labor, discipline, etc. (S. O. 190, Nov. 3, M. D. P.).

Additional 2d Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley, Bat. H, promoted to be 2d Lieutenant Oct. 21, 1881, vice Crozier, resigned, which carries him to Bat. M. Lieut. Townsley (Plattsburg Bks.), will proceed to join his proper battery at Fort Preble, Me. (S. O. 205, Nov. 18, D. E.).

**Change of Station.**—Bata. F and K will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia, and will proceed, under command of Major William M. Graham, to San Francisco, Cal. The C. O. Vancouver Bks. will send a detachment from his garrison of two commissioned officers and thirty enlisted men to relieve the above batteries. The officers and twenty men will take a station at Fort Canby. Nine men and a sergeant will be posted at Fort Stevens (S. O. 165, Oct. 22, D. C.).

**Leave of Absence.**—Lieut. M. M. Maccomb, 4th Art., in charge of Geographical Surveys west of the 100th Meridian, is granted leave of absence for twelve days (S. O. 124, Nov. 11, Corps of Engineers).

**Leave Extended.**—Col. J. M. Brannan, six months on account of sickness (S. O., Nov. 14, W. D.).

**Stations in Dept. of East.**—S. O. 188, Nov. 1, Div. Pacific, authorizes the stations of 4th Art. in Dept. of East. (Given in full in last week's JOURNAL.)

**Fatal Accident.**—Private Fleming, Light Bat. B, 4th Art., while en route with his battery from San Francisco to Fort Adams, accidentally fell from the train at Atwood, Mo., and received injuries from the effects of which he died.

#### 5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

The C. O. 5th Art., on the abandonment of McPherson Bks. Atlanta, Ga., will detail a subaltern of that regiment with three non-commissioned officers and fifteen privates to guard the public property there retained until disposed of (S. O. 123, Nov. 9, D. H.).

On the arrival of Ord. Sergt. James L. Conklin at Mount Vernon Bks. Ala., 1st Sergt. Wm. Hawthorne, Bat. I, 5th Art., will be relieved from duty at that place and will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty (S. O. 125, Nov. 11, D. H.).

2d Lieut. J. R. McAniff is relieved from the detail to co-

duct prisoners to the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and 2d Lieut. J. W. Benét is charged with the duty in his stead (S. O. 197, Nov. 9, D. E.).

Capt. Francis L. Guenther, president; Capt. William B. Beck, 1st Lieut. Joshua A. Fessenden, David D. Johnson, members, and 2d Lieut. James R. McAniff, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Nov. 18 (S. O. 203, Nov. 16, D. E.).

2d Lieut. John M. Baldwin, A. D. C., Inspector of the Dept. of South, will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., to inspect money accounts of disbursing officer there stationed (S. O. 127, Nov. 15, D. S.).

1st Lieut. W. Willard, A. D. C., will proceed to McPherson Bks. Atlanta, to inspect public property at that place (S. O. 127, Nov. 15, D. S.).

1st Lieut. W. B. McCallum will proceed to his proper station, Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 204, Nov. 17, D. E.).

1st Lieut. William B. Homer will proceed to join his battery at Tampa, Fla., and will return with it to the Dept. of East on its movement north (S. O. 71, Nov. 18, M. D. A.).

2d Lieut. J. W. Benét will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., in command of detachment ordered there from Fort Columbus, and after reporting it to the post commander, will join his battery (S. O. 205, Nov. 18, D. E.).

The C. O. Fort Hamilton will send the enlisted men of Bata. I and K, now at his post, to join their proper commands (S. O. 205, Nov. 18, D. E.).

#### 2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

As soon as the C. O. Fort Colville, W. T., can disperse with the services of 1st Lieut. William J. Turner, 2d Inf., he will relieve that officer from further duty with his command, and direct him to join his proper company at Camp Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 166, Oct. 25, D. C.).

The following promotions are announced in the 2d Inf.: 1st Lieut. Charles Harkins, to be Captain, vice Drury, deceased, which carries him to Co. F, Camp Spokane, W. T.; 2d Lieut. Edmund K. Webster, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Harkins, promoted, which carries him to Co. H, Fort Colville, W. T.; 2d Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, to be 1st Lieutenant, being Regimental Adjutant; Additional 2d Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew, 16th Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Webster, promoted, which carries him to Co. D, Camp Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 167, Oct. 26, D. C.).

#### 3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

2d Lieut. G. Bell, Jr., is relieved from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. appointed by par. 3, S. O. 93, D. D. (S. O. 205, Nov. 7, D. D.).

#### 4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.

Capt. Charles J. von Herrmann, president; Capt. Thomas F. Quinn, 1st Lieut. Edward L. Bailey, 2d Lieut. James A. Leyden, Frank B. Andrus, members, and 1st Lieut. Butler D. Price, Adjt., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Sanders, W. T., Nov. 14 (S. O. 116, Nov. 9, D. P.).

Capt. William H. Bissell, Gerhard L. Luhn, 1st Lieut. Robert H. Young, 2d Lieut. Silas A. Wolf, members, and 1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Bridger, W. T., Nov. 14 (S. O. 115, Nov. 9, D. P.).

Capt. E. M. Coates, president and Capt. S. P. Ferris, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Steele, W. T., Nov. 16 (S. O. 115, Nov. 9, D. P.).

1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, having relinquished the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him, will join his company, now en route thereto, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 116, Nov. 11, D. P.).

**Leave Extended.**—2d Lieut. Charles W. Mason, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., one month (S. O. 113, Nov. 10, M. D. M.).

#### 6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. McD. McCook.

Capt. Daniel H. Murdoch, president; Capt. Jacob F. Munson, 2d Lieut. Arthur L. Wagner, Charles Byrne, Lyman W. V. Kennon, Simon M. Diukins, members, and 1st Lieut. Russell H. Day, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Thornburgh, U. T., Nov. 21 (S. O. 115, Nov. 9, D. P.).

Lieut.-Col. Daniel Huxton, Jr., president; Capt. Thomas Britton, 1st Lieut. David L. Craft, 2d Lieut. Bernard A. Byrne, Robert R. Stevens, Zerach W. Torrey, Reuben B. Turner, members, and 1st Lieut. William H. H. Crowell, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Cameron, U. T., Nov. 21 (S. O. 115, Nov. 9, D. P.).

On the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. E. A. Byrne, from Co. C to E; 2d Lieut. Z. W. Torrey, from Co. E to C (S. O., Nov. 12, W. D.).

#### 7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward to Fort Keogh, M. T., under charge of Capt. D. W. Benham, 7th Inf., the recruits of the 5th Inf. now at Fort Snelling. They will be assigned to companies on arrival at Fort Keogh. Capt. Benham will then return to his station at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 210, Nov. 12, D. D.).

Capt. J. M. J. Sanno, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Nov. 18 (S. O. 203, Nov. 16, D. E.).

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, 2d Lieut. J. E. McCoy, Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T., to take effect when his services at that post can be spared (S. O. 209, Nov. 11, D. D.).

**Leave Extended.**—Col. John Gibbon, Fort Snelling, Minn., fourteen days (S. O. 113, Nov. 10, M. D. M.).

#### 8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

The telegraphic instructions of the Comdr. Dept. of Arizona, of Nov. 1, directing Capt. C. M. Bailey to proceed to Angel Island, Cal., on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 127, Nov. 7, D. A.).

**Leave of Absence.**—Two months, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Pacific and to apply for extension of four months, Capt. Daniel T. Wells, Fort Bidwell, Cal., to take effect when the post shall have at least two commissioned officers left with it for duty (S. O. 191, Nov. 4, M. D. P.).

Seven days, Major W. W. Sanders, Act. Insp.-Gen. of the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 209, Nov. 11, D. D.).

#### 9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.

Capt. Edwin Pollock, president, G. C.-M. at Fort Bridger, W. T., Nov. 14 (S. O. 115, Nov. 9, D. P.).

2d Lieut. C. R. Noyes, member, and 1st Lieut. Wm. B. Pease, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Sidney, Neb., Nov. 14 (S. O. 115, Nov. 9, D. P.).

**Leave of Absence.**—Two months, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. Alfred Morton, Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 114, Nov. 12, M. D. M.).

One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. Charles P. Silvers (S. O. 116, Nov. 11, D. P.).

#### 10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

2d Lieut. Thos. J. Clay is detailed for instruction at the School of Application for Infantry and Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O., Nov. 12, W. D.).

2d Lieut. Thomas J. Clay will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty at the School of Application for Infantry and Cavalry (S. O. 204, Nov. 17, D. E.).

2d Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet will return to his proper station from Governor's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 204, Nov. 17, D. E.).

#### 11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

Co. G (Schwan's) is designated for duty at the School of Instruction at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and is relieved from duty in Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 205, Nov. 7, D. D.).

Lieut.-Col. E. F. Townsend, president; Capt. W. N. Sage, Ira Quinby, 1st Lieut. B. W. Hoyt, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. J. A. Emery, members, and 1st Lieut. G. G. Loti, Adjt., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Sully, D. T., Nov. 18 (S. O. 209, Nov. 11, D. D.).

The C. O. Fort Snelling will forward to Fort Sully, D. T., under charge of Major C. G. Bartlett, the recruits for the 11th Inf. now at Fort Snelling, for assignment to Co. A and E, 11th Inf. (S. O. 210, Nov. 12, D. D.).

**Leave Extended.**—2d Lieut. J. E. MacKlin, four months (S. O., Nov. 12, W. D.).

#### 12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Capt. M. H. Stacey was ordered, Nov. 4, with the 1st Sergeant of his company, to proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., on public business (Field Orders 45, Nov. 4, D. A.).

The C. O. Angel Island, Cal., was ordered, Nov. 4, to send to Vancouver Bks. W. T., in charge of 2d Lieut. Millard F. Waltz, all the enlisted men at his post for the Dept. of Columbia. Lieut. Waltz will then join his company at Fort McDowell, A. T. (S. O. 191, Nov. 4, M. D. P.).

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. James Halloran, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Arizona, and to apply for extension of five months (S. O. 127, Nov. 7, D. A.).

#### 14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

**Leave of Absence.**—Six months, 2d Lieut. R. T. Yeatman (S. O., Nov. 16, W. D.).

#### 15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

1st Lieut. G. A. Cornish will at once relieve 1st Lieut. M. F. Goodwin, R. Q. M. 9th Cav., as A. A. Q. M. at Santa Fe, N. M. Lieut. Goodwin will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty (S. O. 136, Nov. 4, D. N. M.).

The C. O. Troops in the Field, Fort Selden, N. M., will cause Private James Porche, Co. K, 15th Inf., to be sent to Washington, D. C., for admission to the Government Asylum for the insane (S. O. 231, Nov. 10, D. M.).

#### 16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.

Capt. Clayton Hale, 2d Lieut. John Newton and Elias Chandler, members, G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 8 (S. O. 138, Nov. 5, D. T.).

#### 18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Major J. S. Poland is detailed for duty at the School of Application for Infantry and Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O., Nov. 12, W. D.).

**Leave Extended.**—2d Lieut. Charles L. Steele, three months (S. O., Nov. 16, W. D.).

#### 19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

2d Lieut. H. L. Roberts will, on the arrival of Co. H at Fort Brown, Tex., report, for temporary service, with Co. G (S. O. 139, Nov. 7, D. T.).

1st Lieut. S. C. Vedder is stationed at Dodge City, Kas., to take effect from Sept. 3, 1881, and to continue during the time he is engaged in constructing a telegraph line between Forts Supply, I. T., and Dodge, Kas. (S. O. 231, Nov. 10, D. M.).

**Change of Station.**—Co. H, now at Fort Dodge, Kas., will be put en route by cars to Galveston, Tex., so as to reach that point by Nov. 22. It will be joined at Fort Gibson, I. T., by the detachment of the 19th Inf. at that post. 2d Lieut. H. L. Roberts, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will report to the C. O. to take charge of and conduct to Parsons, Kas., the enlisted men now here of the 19th Inf. who belong to companies of that regiment which recently left for Fort Brown, Tex. He will time his departure so as to meet Co. H of his regiment at Parsons, Kas., which he will there join. The detachment under his orders will proceed with the company to its destination (S. O. 233, Nov. 12, D. M.).

**Leave Extended.**—2d Lieut. A. McC. Ogle, six months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Nov. 12, W. D.).

#### 20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Col. E. S. Otis is detailed for duty at the School of Application for Infantry and Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O., Nov. 12, W. D.).

Col. E. S. Otis is assigned to duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will assume command of that post (S. O. 233, Nov. 12, D. M.).

**Assigned to Stations.**—The companies of the 20th Inf. now en route from the Dept. of Texas are assigned to stations and will take post as follows: Co. A to Fort Wallace, Kas.; Co. B and K to Fort Gibson, I. T.; Co. I and G to Fort Hays, Kas.; Co. H and F to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; the Major and Co. C, E, and D to Fort Dodge, Kas. (S. O. 233, Nov. 12, D. M.).

**Leave Extended.**—2d Lieut. H. A. Greene, one month on Surg. certificate (S. O., Nov. 16, W. D.).

#### 22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Lieut.-Col. A. J. Dallas, president; Capt. P. M. Thorne, 1st Lieut. B. C. Lockwood, J. McA. Webster, and 2d Lieut. E. O. C. Ord, Jr., members, G. C.-M. at Fort Duncan, Tex., Nov. 10 (S. O. 134, Nov. 5, D. T.).

Capt. C. J. Dicker, president, and 2d Lieut. R. N. Getty, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 8 (S. O. 138, Nov. 5, D. T.).

1st Lieut. G. S. L. Ward, A. D. C., will make the inspection of the Albany Penitentiary (used as a military prison), instead of 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barber, 1st Art., A. D. C., as directed by par. 3, S. O. 198, from Hdqrs. Dept. of East (S. O. 200, Nov. 12, D. E.).

Par. 5, S. O. 192, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, is amended to authorize 1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, Adjt., to avail himself of the leave of absence, therein granted, not later than Nov. 30 (S. O. 140, Nov. 10, D. T.).

#### 24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

2d Lieut. Chas. Dodge, Jr., is detailed for instruction at the School of Application at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O., Nov. 12, W. D.).

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, to apply for extension of two months, Capt. Lewis Johnson, Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 231, Nov. 10, D. M.).



*Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, November 12, 1881.*

Captain William C. Hemphill, 4th Cavalry—Dismissed November 1, 1881.

1st Lieutenant William H. Hugo, 9th Cavalry—Dismissed November 1, 1881.

1st Lieutenant Christopher C. Wolcott, 3d Artillery—Resigned November 1, 1881.

1st Lieutenant William R. Quinan, 4th Artillery—Resigned November 11, 1881.

NOTE.—No List of Casualties was issued for the week ending November 5, 1881.

*Inspectors.*—On recruiting property at Chicago, Ill.: Capt. Han-on H. Crews, 4th Cav. On clothing at the cavalry depot, Jefferson Bks, Mo.: Major John Green, 1st Cav. (S. O., Nov. 16, W. D.).

*Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.*—Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., having been discontinued as a separate station, the books and papers forming the records of the post will be boxed and forwarded to the Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Dept. of East (S. O. 202, Nov. 15, D. E.).

*Special Inspectors Appointed.*—Major William M. Graham, 4th Art., on certain clothing, camp and garrison equipage at Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 165, Oct. 22, D. C.).

Major George G. Hunt, 1st Cav., on certain ordnance and ordnance stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, at Boise Bks, I. T. (S. O. 163, Oct. 27, D. C.).

*General Courts-Martial.*—At San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 8, Detail: Three officers of the 16th Inf.; two of the 22d Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Duncan, Tex., Nov. 10. Detail: Five officers of the 22d Inf.; two of the 8th Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Sanders, W. T., Nov. 14. Detail: Six officers of the 4th Inf., and two of the 3d Cav.

At Fort Sidney, Neb., Nov. 14. Detail: Four officers of the 5th Cav.; two of the 9th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Bridger, W. T., Nov. 14. Detail: Five officers of the 4th Inf., and one each of the 9th Inf., Med. Dept., and 3d Cav.

At Fort Cameron, U. T., Nov. 21. Detail: Eight officers of the 6th Inf.

At Fort F. Steele, W. T., Nov. 16. Detail: Six officers of the 3d Cav., and two of the 4th Inf.

At Fort Thornburgh, U. T., Nov. 21. Detail: Seven officers of the 6th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Nov. 18. Detail: Five officers of the 5th Art., and one of the 7th Inf.

At Fort Sully, D. T., Nov. 18. Detail: Six officers of the 11th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

*Board of Officers.*—To meet at the Vancouver Depot Q. M. Stables, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, for appraising the value of condemned public horses. Detail: Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, Sub. Dept.; 1st Lieut. John M. Ross, 21st Inf.; E. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, 3d Cav., A. D. C. (S. O. 164, Oct. 20, D. C.).

*Troops for School of Instruction.*—Troop G, 7th Cav., and Co. G, 11th Inf., are designated for duty at the School of Instruction established at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and are relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Dakota. They will proceed overland to Pierre, D. T., and from that place by rail to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 205, Nov. 7, D. D.).

*Recruiting in Dept. of Missouri.*—Recruiting rendezvous are established at Santa Fe, Fort Stanton, Craig, Bayard, and Wingate, N. M., Fort Bliss, Tex., and Fort Lewis, Colo. At these rendezvous enlistments and re-enlistments may be made for any company and regiment serving in the Dept. of Missouri—no matter where stationed—at the choice of the recruit, except the 24th Inf., for which enlistments will only be made of colored men who have served in the Army and been discharged with good character. The C. O. of the Dist. of New Mexico will detail an officer of the garrison at the points named to act as recruiting officer. No funds are allowed for these rendezvous, but it is believed the business can be transacted and many good men secured to the service by the use of the post administrations (S. O. 230, Nov. 9, D. M.).

*Boards of Survey.*—To consist of Major Marshall I. Lindington, Q. M.; Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cav., to meet at the Subsistence Depot, Omaha, Neb., Nov. 11, for ascertaining the cause of an alleged discrepancy (71 lbs. short) between an invoice of granulated sugar (S. O. 116, Nov. 11, D. P.).

*Berlin Gloves.*—The Quartermaster General announces that white Berlin gloves will hereafter be issued by sets, consisting of one left and two right hand gloves, instead of by pairs, as heretofore. In filling requisitions hereafter, for every three pairs of gloves called for, two left and four right hand gloves will be furnished, and the attention of the officers to whom issued should be called to the change. They will be invoiced at 20 cents per set.

*Attempt at Suicide.*—A despatch from Lancaster, Pa., says a recruit, one of a company of fifty men, en route from David's Island, N. Y. H., to San Antonio, Texas, under command of Capt. McCaskey, jumped head first from the window of the Cincinnati express, near Paoli, while it was travelling at the rate of thirty miles an hour. He sustained only slight injuries, and was able to accompany his detachment.

*Target Practice.*—The commissioned officers and enlisted men—qualified marksmen assembled at Governor's Island for competition in rifle firing—will proceed to Creedmoor, Long Island, N. Y., for practice and the competitions prescribed by G. O. 44, c. 1, H. Q. A., on such days as the senior officer in charge of the detachment may suggest. (S. O. 69, Nov. 11, M. D. A.).

*Trial of Lieut. Johnson.*—G. C. M. Orders 63, of Nov. 5, Headquarters of the Army, published in full the proceedings of General Court-Martial in the case of 2d Lieut. A. C. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, which resulted in his dismissal (already published in the JOURNAL). The charge was "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," the specifications alleging gross and habitual drunkenness, incurring and failing to pay his debts, neglecting and refusing to provide for the support of his wife, and gross and vulgar abuse of her in public. He was found guilty of the charge, with some modifications of the specifications, and ceased, under the President's approval of the sentence, to be an officer of the Army, Nov. 12.

*Fort Leavenworth, Kas.*—The Leavenworth Times of Nov. 14 describes Col. Otis as a handsome officer of com-

manding presence, and during the war a brave and gallant soldier. Preparations are being made at the fort to receive the 20th, and the writer says: "Every building looks new and freshened from a coat of paint, and the men of the 20th cannot but be pleased with their quarters in the remodelled barracks. The 20th will receive a warm welcome at this post." Col. Otis assumed command Nov. 14. The headquarters band, and Cos. F and H of the 20th arrived that day, under command of Capt. McNaught. Co. H, 1st arrived that day, and Co. F, 19th, left the next day, Nov. 15.

*Columbus Barracks, Ohio.*—A detachment of forty recruits and six artificers left this depot, Nov. 8, for Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment as follows: The forty recruits to the 5th Inf., the artificers to regiments serving in the Dept. of Dakota, 1st Lieut. Matthew Markland, 1st Inf., in command. A detachment of thirty-five recruits left this depot, Nov. 15, for the Dept. of Texas, for assignment to the 1st Inf., 1st Lieut. D. R. Burnham, 15th Inf., in command, Capt. E. T. Comegys, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., medical officer. Mrs. Lieut. D. R. Burnham has returned to this depot from New York, where she has been on a three weeks' visit to her home.

*District of New Mexico.*—S. O. 137, Nov. 5, Dist. of New Mexico, orders Lieut. C. H. Murray, 4th Cav., to report at Hdqrs. with his papers after completing the transfer of property and employees at Forts Wingate and Craig, New Mex.; 2d Lieut. J. H. Peshine, 18th Inf., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., to relieve 2d Lieut. D. D. Mitchell, 15th Inf., at Ft. Selden; 2d Lieut. O. L. Wieting, 23d Inf., A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., to relieve 1st Lieut. L. H. Walker, 15th Inf., at Ft. Bayard; 1st Lieut. W. F. Rice, R. Q. M., 23d Inf., was, Oct. 29, appointed A. C. S. at Fort Union, N. M., relieving 1st Lieut. H. S. Weeks, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. C. H. Heyl, 23d Inf., was appointed, Nov. 1, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Bliss, Tex., relieving 1st Lieut. T. F. Davis, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. S. A. Dyer, 23d Inf., was, Oct. 24, appointed A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Ft. Craig, N. M., relieving 2d Lieut. A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf.

*Blouse Cord.*—The Quartermaster General on a question as to the advisability of furnishing for issue, or for purchase, cord of the proper color of the respective arm of the service, in belts or otherwise, to replace, when worn out or faded, that now worn on the collar and sleeves of the blouse of the enlisted men says: "There is no objection to drawing extra blue cord, provided it is charged at the invoice price to the men to whom it is issued, in the same manner as is now done where extra sets of uniform coat facings are issued."

*Post Schools.*—Under date of November 4, the Adjutant General of the Army, by direction of the Secretary of War, invites the attention of Department Commanders to the provisions of G. O. 24, of 1878, from this office, in relation to Post Schools, and in order to carry these requirements fully into effect, and to enhance the efficiency of Post Schools throughout the Army, directs the following rules to be particularly observed:

"School Reports will hereafter be rendered bimonthly, commencing January 1, 1882, and forwarded through Department Headquarters to Chaplain George G. Mullins, U. S. Army, in charge of 'Education in the Army,' St. Louis, Missouri."

"Where no school is in operation, or where the school has been suspended, it must be so stated, and an adequate reason assigned in every report."

"Inasmuch as only an elementary English is proposed, it is believed that at each post the commanding officer might find an available enlisted man competent to start a school and conduct it until regular teachers can be supplied."

"Officers in immediate charge of Post Schools and Reading Rooms will visit them daily, and earnestly endeavor to promote the usefulness of the same."

"It is the duty and a most honorable privilege of the Chaplains especially to take a very active part in this educational work, and it is believed they will cheerfully perform it, if opportunity is offered them to do so."

"Teachers will be required to devote considerable care to the instruction of pupils in the history of the United States."

"Assistant Adjutant Generals on duty at Department Headquarters will, in addition to their other duties, under the Department Commander, have a general supervision of the Post Schools, and will, annually, on the 1st day of September of each year, make a full report to the Adjutant General as to the condition and progress of the schools within the department, setting forth specifically the failure or neglect of any Post Commander to take proper interest in, or facilitate the operations of, the schools."

*The Dead at Fort Fisher.*—During the late storm the bones of a large number of the Federal dead were washed up at Fort Fisher, between the fort and the beach, where they had been buried in pits. A. M. Harris of that vicinity reported the fact to the War Department at Washington, which instructed Mr. R. G. Taylor, Superintendent of the National Cemetery, just beyond the city limit, to see to the removal of the remains from the fort to the cemetery grounds. This work has been partially accomplished, the bones of about fifty having been placed in boxes and brought to this city by steamer, leaving those of about two hundred more to follow as quickly as they can be conveniently removed. The bones are pretty badly broken up, some of them being so soft that they can be crumbled to powder by being pressed between the thumb and finger, caused, it is supposed, by the action of the salt water.—Wilmington Star.

*Division of the Pacific Notes.*—The San Francisco Daily Report of Nov. 5 says: The departure of the officers and ladies of the 4th Art. leaves a blank in society circles not easily filled.... Brig.-Gen. Miles, commanding the Dept. of the Columbia, and Mrs. Miles have returned from the North.... Col. Green, 1st Cav., U. S. A., who has been in this city for several weeks, purchasing horses for service in Arizona, left on Thursday for St. Louis.... Lieut. Wedemeyer, U. S. A., arrived from the East on Wednesday, with recruits for the 2d Inf., Dept. of the Columbia. Dr. Steiger, U. S. A., accompanied the party.... A rumor reaches here, mainly from Arizona, however, that Gen. Willcox, commanding the Dept., and Gen. Kautz, now at Angel Island, will exchange places at no distant day.... Capt. Haskell, U. S. A., Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Willcox, arrived the early part of the week. He will be accompanied on his return to Arizona by Mrs. Haskell and her mother, Mrs. Fongesand.... Major Downey, U. S. A., and the team from the Dept. of the Columbia returned North on Wednesday. In the rifle contest for places on the Division team for next year, eight positions were secured by Major Downey's team and four by the team from this Department.... Where the departure of the 4th Art. is so universally regretted, it is perhaps invidious to particularize, but among those of the officers to whom the press in general is indebted for courtesies, the gentlemanly and promising adjutant of the regiment, Lieut. Alexander R. Dyer, will be greatly missed.

Previous to the departure of the 4th U. S. Artillery from San Francisco for the east, Major General McDowell gave, on Nov. 2, a reception to the officers of the regiment, at his residence, at Black Point. The Daily Report, of No. 5, devotes three columns to an account of the reception. It says: The McPherson conveyed the guests from the posts in the harbor. The day was one of exceptional loveliness on land, bay, and sea, and from 3 until 6, not alone the residence, but the grounds, were crowded with guests, richly attired ladies and epaulettes in abundance. The 8th Infantry band discoursed music in the grounds, and that of the 4th Artillery furnished the dance music within doors. A bountiful collation was served during the reception. Mrs. McDowell was assisted in receiving by the beautiful Misses McAllister, and the major general, as is his wont when acting host, was here, there, and every where, solicitous as to the comfort of each individual guest.

On the evening of Nov. 1, the ladies of the Division Staff gave a farewell reception to the officers and ladies of the regiment at the headquarters building at the Presidio. Next follows a list of the guests whose names are legion. Amongst the Army and Navy officers present, were the following, with their ladies: Gen. C. Kelton, Major Breckinridge, Gen. C. L. Kilburn, Colo. Sutherland, C. C. Keener, E. I. Baily, R. Smith, Capt. W. A. Jones, Major B. E. Keeler, Surgeon J. C. Bailly, Capt. in Humphrey, Chaplain Kendig, Col. Batchelder, Major Roane, Major Cox, Major Whipple, Capt. Hull, Major Sullivan, Col. McParlin, Capt. Johnson, Col. Stewart, Lieut. Pavson, Col. Andrews, Lieut. Dyer, Lieut. Fager, Capt. Bancroft, Lieut. Fish, Col. William-on, Lieut. Garrard, Lieut. Everett, Capt. Canning, Lieut. Wilson, Capt. Rodney, Capt. Ennis, Capt. Rodgers, Lieut. Quinan, Capt. Morris, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Jones, Lieut. Chapin, Lieut. Totten, Capt. Field, Lieut. Taylor, Capt. Throckmorton, Lieut. Anderson, Lieut. Miller, Gen. Kautz, Col. Wilkins, Lieut. Bailly, Capt. Porter, Lieut. O'Connell, Capt. Corlies, Lieut. Summerhayes, Capt. Buely, Captain Worth, Col. McAllister. Also Lieut. McMin, Lieut. H. Johnson, Capt. Hasbrouck, Lieut. Geo. H. Padlock, Lieut. Schroeder, Lieut. J. M. Jones, Lieut. Alexander, Lieut. Springett, Lieut. L. Deems, Lieut. Whitely, Surg. Byrd, Lieut. Barker, Lieut. E. Hubert, Capt. Willhelu, Lieut. Turrett, Lieut. Baker, Capt. Metcalfe, A. A. Surgeon Braun, A. A. Surgeon Everts, A. A. Surgeon Adler.

The 4th was also tendered a dinner by the 1st Infantry, California National Guard, but left too early to accept. Colonel Andrews, 1st Artillery, late of the 4th, in writing to Colonel Dickinson, 1st Inf., N. G. C., says: "My connection with the 4th Artillery having ceased, let me thank you on my individual account for many acts of kindness displayed by yourself and command to those who are about to leave us, as well as to myself." Lieut. A. B. Dyer, Adjutant 4th Artillery, writing for himself and brother officers, says: "We will always kindly remember the many courtesies extended to us by the N. G. C., and sincerely hope that the fortunes of our profession may allow us to continue a friendship that has had such a long and pleasant existence."

The Vancouver Independent of Nov. 3 says that Lieut. Wm. Moffatt, 2d Inf., arrived there Nov. 1.

Fort Canby is at present in charge of a garrison of thirty men from the 21st Inf., under command of Capt. J. A. Haughey.

Letters from Fort Sanders state that Col. E. C. Mason, 4th Inf., has been on the sick list for over a month.

Col. Alex. Chambers' fine team of driving horses took a spin on their own account at Fort Townsend a few days ago, finally bringing up in a swamp. They left the buggy on a wood-pile. No great damage done, but the Colonel did not like it.

*Lining for Overcoat Caps.*—The caps for the great coats for enlisted men are lined with the color of the facings of the arm of service to which they belong. For hospital stewards the color is green. (A. G., Nov. 14, 1881.)

*Fort Shaw, M. T.*—A correspondent of the Toronto Globe describes with enthusiasm the reception given to the Governor-General of Canada and his escort. In answer to a request by telegraph, permission was given to the armed escort to cross the line, and an order sent to the authorities at Fort Shaw to render every possible assistance in their power to the party. Apparently an order to that effect was not required by the officers or men of the regiment. The officers got to work at once to make all possible arrangements for the comfort of the party, while the "non-coms" and men vied with each other to see which company could excel in their arrangements for receiving the "red coats" they were to entertain. Inside the fort all was ready for a grand formal reception. The regiment on parade rested on their arms ready for orders. The battery of guns in the rear boomed a salute, while the flag which had for days told a mournful tale to the thousands of watchers in the West to-day was raised in honor of the ruler of a happy people, and the representative of the noble and womanly monarch who sympathized so truly and deeply with the people of the United States in their sorrow. As the last gun echoed through the hills the leading files of the advanced guard galloped through the gate a hundred yards in advance of the carriage. Then the remainder of the advance guard, followed by the carriage and the rear guard. The escort under the command of Major Crozier formed up facing the regiment, and the carriage was driven between the two lines. The troops presented arms, and the bug band of the regiment burst out with "God Save the Queen," while the ladies, of whom there were about a score, fired a delightful salute of snowy handkerchiefs. You might know a Briton in a moment by the look of pride on his face as the strains of his loved song filled the air and his eyes rested on a troop of horsemen in the grand old uniform worn by soldiers he might point to as his own countrymen. I felt impressed myself with the novel character of the scene. Here, a thousand miles from a Canadian town and in one of the remotest of the North-western States, in a country almost uncivilized, was the ruler of Canada and a troop of his own trustworthy soldiers received with as much display of respect by the army of another nation as if he were in the heart of his own land. Every man in the crowd of civilians near me raised his hat in respect as the Governor-General passed, proving the inborn politeness of the real American, and how the language and civilization of the two great nations of the world learned each to respect the other.

The following are recent orders from the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.:

Capt. Charles H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Chief Q. M. of the Dept., was ordered Nov. 7 to proceed to Kansas, Mo., on public business.

Leave of absence until further orders, to await the action of the Honorable the Secretary of War upon the tender of their resignations was granted Cadets Harland B. Crandall and Thomas C. Stunkard on Nov. 11.

*Decision of the Atlantic Rifle Team.*—The competition places on the team of the Div. of the Atlantic, and for prizes specified in G. O. 44, took place at Creedmoor, Nov.



17. The scores made were exceedingly creditable, considering the unfavorable conditions of the weather, it being cold and chilly, the atmosphere light, and the very worst kind of a fall wind blowing constantly. The following are the aggregate individual scores at each range:

	200.	400.	600.	Tot.
Lieut. Homer, 5th Art.	36	45	44	125
Lieut. Van Vleet, 10th Inf.	41	36	45	122
Lieut. Taylor, 2d Art.	41	45	35	121
Private Festus, 5th Art.	40	41	39	120
Corporal Hayes, 5th Art.	38	43	33	118
Sergeant Guinan, 5th Art.	39	41	38	118
Sergeant Campbell, 3d Art.	39	37	41	117
Sergeant Maj. Turney, Art. School.	36	39	40	115
Corporal Gibbons, 5th Art.	40	37	36	113
Lieut. Best, 1st Art.	39	42	32	113
Private Bickart, 5th Art.	34	41	37	112
Corporal Hubbard, 10th Inf.	38	37	36	111

#### Alternates.

Corporal Wood, 1st Art.	39	44	28	111
Capt. Hamilton, 2d Art.	37	40	33	110

Lieut. Homer heads the list, and is consequently the winner of the gold medal, with an excellent score all things considered.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

**THURSDAY'S ORDERS.**—Major J. G. C. Lee, Q. M., is relieved from duty in New Mexico and ordered to Buffalo to relieve Major Charles A. Reynolds, who will await orders; Captain J. M. Marshall will report for assignment to duty as Chief Q. M. Dist. of New Mexico; sick leave is granted Lieut. P. P. Barnard, 5th Cav., with permission to apply for six months' extension.

**FRIDAY'S ORDERS.**—Deputy Q. M. Gen. Rufus Saxton, sick leave extended one month; Captain Thomas Ward, 1st Art., report in person to the Commanding General, Division Atlantic, for special temporary duty; Capt. J. A. Augur, 5th Cav., now in Washington, will conduct recruits to Dept. Tex., on completion of this duty he will report to the Adj. Gen.; Capt. J. M. J. Sanno, 7th Inf., is relieved from duty in the Div. of the Atlantic, and will join his company in the Dept. of Dakota; Lieut. Donald Winston, 10th Inf., is granted six months' sick leave, to take effect Dec. 13; the leave of Capt. Horace Jewett, 15th Inf., is extended three months; the leave of Lieut. J. G. Ballance, 22d Inf., is still further extended one month; the leave granted Chaplain G. D. Crocker is extended one month.

## THE NAVY.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

#### WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (\*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. e., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

#### Cruisers.

**ADAMS**, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. Arrived at Callao, Oct. 15, having touched at Guayaquil, Payta, and Chimbote on the way from Panama. She left Panama Sept. 23. Experienced fine weather with head winds. Arrived at Guayaquil on the 27th. Commander Merriman says: "This country is blessed with a diversified climate and a rich soil which will grow almost any cereal, fruit and plant necessary for food or use in the arts, but the land is priest-ridden, and in consequence is non-progressive. The exports are considerable, the principal article being the cacao, or seed from which the chocolate of commerce is prepared; next in importance and quantity exported is the tague, or ivory nut. Other exports are quinine and the various forms of the properties of the chiconia tree. In the year 1880, the total value of the exports from Ecuador amounted to about \$8,642,000, and of this amount, \$6,161,000, representing 36,000,000 lbs. in weight, was cacao, the greater part of which is sent to France—only from one to two millions of pounds finding way to the United States. Mining industries are not carried on extensively. One gold and silver mine on the road to Loja, N. E. of Lumbec, which was extensively and lucratively worked at the close of the last century by the Spaniards, has just been opened by an English company with prospects of success. The climate of Guayaquil from June 15 to November is most delightful. The middle of the day is excessively warm in the sun, but the mornings, evenings, and nights are cool, and there is no sickness whatever. Ships drawing 25 feet can cross the bar. Health of officers and crew is excellent." Left Guayaquil Oct. 1, and arrived at Payta on the 2d. Learned on the 3d of the death of President Garfield. Half masted the flag and kept it so all next day. The Chileans did the same, and expressed the greatest sympathy in the national calamity.

**ALASKA**, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. Coast of Peru. At Callao, Peru, Oct. 13. To sail in a few days on a cruise South.

**ALBATROSS**, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama, Sept. 27.

**ALLIANCE**, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. At New York. Ordered to Boston to go into dock. Arrived at Charleston, Mass., Friday morning, Nov. 18.

**ANAKLOT**, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. H. E. Mullan. At Kobe, Sept. 9, where repairs to deck are in progress. Expected to be ready Oct. 1.

**BROOKLYN**, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. At New York. Going out as flagship to South Atlantic Station. Put into commission Nov. 11.

**CONSTITUTION**, 3d rate, 18 guns (s. s.), Comdr. E. M. Shepard. At Newport.

**DESPATCH**, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. At Washington. Will probably be sent on surveying service.

**ESSEX**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. H. McCormick. At League Island. Put into commission Nov. 12. Will proceed to the Norfolk yard to be docked and recalced. It is reported that she is to be sent to Callao, to reinforce the Pacific squadron, in consequence of the still unsettled affairs of Chili and Peru.

**GALENA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. Sailed Oct. 5 for Smyrna and the Levant.

**KANSAS**, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. At Norfolk. In dock undergoing repairs.

**LAOKAWANNA**, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. Henry Wilson. Left San Francisco, Nov. 6, for Panama.

**LANCASTER**, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Sailed from New York, Oct. 10, for the Mediterranean. Arrived at Gibraltar, Nov. 9. All well on board.

**MARION**, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Silas Terry. Left Montevideo, Oct. 14, for Hud's Island, to search for the missing whaling bark *Trinity*.

**MICHIGAN**, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.

**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 40 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. George T. Davis. Apprentice ship. At Newport.

**MONOACOY**, 3d rate, 6 guns (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. At Yokohama, Sept. 27.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, sails, Capt. P. C. Johnson. Training ship. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

**NIPISIC**, 3d rate, (e. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. H. B. Seeley. At Genoa, Oct. 13.

**PALOS**, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Green. At Hong Kong, Aug. 24.

**PENSACOLA**, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. W. P. McCann. At Callao, Peru, Oct. 16. On Oct. 6, accompanied by his personal staff, Rear-Admiral Balch paid an official visit to Rear-Admiral Patricio Lynch, commander-in-chief of the Chilean forces in Peru—going to Lima for the purpose—and was very cordially received. General health of officers and men on the station good.

**PORTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. At Newport, R. I.

**POWHATAN**, 2d rate, 14 guns (a. s.), Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Boston, Oct. 18, disabled. Will be delayed for necessary repairs.

**QUINNEBAUG**, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr. At Marseilles, France, Oct. 11. Will be all the month overhauling engines and boiler.

**RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Arrived at Acapulco, Oct. 12, and sailed on the 14th for Cape St. Lucas, to afford protection to the U. S. Vice Consul there. On settlement of matter will return to Acapulco and proceed to Central America on surveying duty.

**RICMOND**, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. J. S. Sherrett. Sailed from Panama, Oct. 17, for the Asiatic Station.

**RODGERS**, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Left San Francisco, June 16, for the Arctic regions.

A letter from the *Rodgers*, dated Camp Hunt, near Cape Serdze, Oct. 8, explains why the *Rodgers* had selected winter quarters at St. Lawrence Bay instead of north of the Straits, as was expected. The weather was so exceedingly boisterous that it was feared the *Rodgers* would be blown clear out to sea on the night of the 6th, notwithstanding her heaviest anchor was down. She only escaped a reef by ten feet, striking on which would have caused her total destruction. The bottom is rocky and little hold could be obtained. Of Lieutenant Berry's winter programme the writer says that a party had been landed upon an island about twenty miles west of Cape Serdze with provisions and all necessary material for sledging traveling. It is the intention that this party shall put out depots further west, so when travelling is possible a sledging journey may be made as far as Nishne Komisk, in order to be there during the spring fair, when they will meet natives from both east and west, representing the entire Siberian coast. If anything has reached the coast line since the departure of the *Jeannette* it will be known at that point. The depot is under charge of Master Charles F. Putnam. Surgeon M. D. Jones and Pay Clerk W. H. Gilder are with him. The party also includes Frank F. Melms, who has already spent five years in the Arctic; Petersen, a Norwegian sailor, and Constantine Takerendoff Kanitchadal, dog driver. The party will have eighteen dogs, two sleds, and provisions for one year. A house has been built for them on the island. They will have plenty of company during the winter, as there is a large native village on the mainland one mile away. Lieutenant Berry intends to join this party during the winter and take personal command of the sledging party in the spring.

**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. At Newport.

**SHENANDOAH**, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. At Montevideo, Sept. 24.

**ST. MARY'S**, sails, 9 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. At New York. Under orders of the New York State authorities.

**SWATARA**, 3d rate, (a. s.) 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Chefoo, Sept. 9. Ordered to proceed Sept. 19 to Yokohama, touching at Nagasaki.

**TALLAPOOSA**, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at Boston, Nov. 15, bound for Portsmouth, N. H.

**TENNESSEE**, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. At New York. Station E. Is to be docked.

**VANDALIA**, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. At Station E, New York.

**WACHUSSETT**, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass. (Ordered to relieve Commander Lull.) At Sitka, Alaska, Oct. 18.

**WYOMING**, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Capt. J. E. Jonett. Stationed at Port Royal.

**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Arrived at Charleston, S. C., Nov. 17, on a cruise.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Trenton* was put out of commission at New York on Nov. 9. The Admiral of the Navy reports, in regard to the late inspection of the U. S. S. *Trenton*, that he considers her the best specimen of a ship of war that he has seen for some years, as far as her good order is concerned, and that her commanding officer, Capt. F. M. Ramsay, deserves recognition from the Department for the fine condition of the ship. The Admiral recommends a change in her battery to put her on a footing with war vessels of her class of other nations.

PAY INSPECTOR Frank C. Cooby, and Paymasters James Hoy and Francis H. Swan, are appointed a board for the examination of candidates for promotion in the pay corps. The board met at the Navy Department on Wednesday, Nov. 16.

REAR-ADMIRALS John L. Worden, Thomas H. Patterson, and John C. Howell constituted the special board to examine Commodore George H. Cooper and John C. Beaumont for promotion to rear-admiral.

The coast and geodetic survey steamer *Gedney* will be at work in the vicinity of St. Andrew's Bay, Florida, for the next month or two. The work will consist of off-shore soundings, and is intended to fill gaps left by preceding parties.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER B. H. McCalla was the senior member, and Lieut. Wm. H. Beecher and Passed Asst. Engineer John F. Kelly members, of the board that met on board the *Brooklyn* at New York on Nov. 14, for the purpose of examining into the practicability of lighting that ship by electricity.

In his report in regard to the quarantine at Pensacola, to which we last week referred, Commodore Quackenbush says of the services of Boatswain Edwin Crissey: "He was on board the monitor *Canonicus*, in command of the naval guard, from May 2 to Oct. 30, when, on account of sickness of his wife, who was expected to die, he was allowed to come home. Although his presence was almost demanded at home, he returned to his station and resumed his duties, obeying all orders of the commandant and the Board of

Health in a most satisfactory manner. The commandant is of opinion that the effectiveness of the quarantine has been in a great measure due to the vigilance of Boatswain Crissey. The Board of Health say that the hearty co-operation of the naval authorities assisted them materially in rendering the quarantine efficient, for which their thanks are tendered to the commandant, as also to Capt. Hopkins, and particularly to Boatswain Edwin Crissey. The Secretary has addressed a complimentary letter to Boatswain Crissey.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 12.—Commodore George H. Cooper and John C. Beaumont, and Captain Oscar C. Badger, to examination for promotion.

Commander Benjamin F. Day, to duty as Inspector of the 8th Light House District, Jan. 1 next.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard P. Leary, to the *Vandalia* as executive.

Midshipman William R. Rush, to the receiving ship *Passaic*.

Gunner David A. Roe, to the *Vandalia*.

Acting Carpenter Ellis W. Craig, to temporary duty in the Construction Department, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

NOVEMBER 14.—Ensign George T. Emmons and Passed Assistant Paymaster George H. Read, to examination for promotion.

Paymaster Francis H. Swan, as a member of the Board of Examiners.

Ensign Richard T. Mulligan, to the Navy-yard, New York.

Midshipman Charles S. Ripley, and Assistant Engineer Samuel H. Leonard, Jr., to the *Brooklyn*.

Assistant Paymaster John A. Mudd, to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for instruction.

NOVEMBER 15.—Lieutenant Francis Winslow, to special duty under the direction of the U. S. Fish Commissioners.

Ensign Burns T. Walling, to the *Ranger*, at Acapulco, Mexico.

NOVEMBER 16.—Cadet Engineer Robert S. Griffen, to the *Ranger*, at Acapulco, Mexico.

NOVEMBER 17.—Lieutenant-Commander Timothy A. Lyons, to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

Chaplain Edward K. Rawson, to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Carpenter George W. Davis, to duty on board the receiving ship *St. Louis*, at the Navy-yard, League Island.

NOVEMBER 18.—Cadet Engineer J. R. Wilner, to *Ranger*, at Acapulco, Mexico, orders revoked.

Cadet Engineer R. S. Griffin, to *Ranger*, and placed on waiting orders.

##### REVOKED.

The acceptance of the resignation of Midshipman Charles S. Ripley.

#### MARINE CORPS.

##### ORDERED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Y. Field, to command the Marine Barracks at the Navy-yard, League Island, Penn.

##### DETACHED.

Major George W. Collier, from the Marine Barracks at the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to assume command of the marines stationed at Washington, D. C., on Nov. 21.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal)

#### THE CHANGE AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Nov. 17, 1881.

The reception tendered Rear-Admiral Rodgers, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, by the officers of that institution on Friday evening last, was a brilliant affair, and surrounded by many pleasant incidents. The Board House, where the interesting entertainment took place, was beautifully decorated in evergreens, and a large portrait of the Admiral, surmounted by trimmings and various devices, was conspicuously hung in the centre of the room. To make the occasion more attractive, a large number of ladies of the Academy were present, and after the formalities of a reception were gone through with, a dance was indulged in, continuing until late in the evening.

Admiral Rodgers, in severing his connection with the Naval Academy, leaves many pleasant reminders behind. During his stay here he has made a host of friends among those whom he has come in contact, who regret his inability to longer continue as the head of the Academy. As an evidence of the esteem in which he is held among the officers of the Academy, it may be stated that upon his departure on Monday for Washington, the officers, through permission of the new Superintendent, repaired to the depot to bid farewell to the retiring Admiral. When he was about getting aboard the cars, in company with Admiral Porter, Capt. McNair, the commandant of cadets, stepped up to him, (the other officers in the meantime uncovering), and extending his hand, said: "Admiral, the officers of the Academy desire to express their sincere regrets at your leaving, and have come to bid you farewell." Admiral Rodgers replied: "Thank you, gentlemen," and it was noticeable that a tear from his eye could not be suppressed. Later, when he had taken his seat in the car, three hearty cheers were given by the officers present for the retiring Superintendent. Captain Ramsay was present at the depot, and joined with the other officers in the ovation to Admiral Rodgers.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Naval Institute, on Wednesday, 16th inst., Lieut. C. Belknap, Secretary of the Institute, read an interesting paper on the "Lee Magazine Gun," and Lieut. W. W. Kimball a paper on "The Machine Gun." The prize essay, as has been stated, will be awarded in January next.



## THE CRUISE OF THE RODGERS.

The following has been sent by Lieutenant R. M. Berry to the Secretary of the Navy:

UNITED STATES STEAMER RODGERS,  
LAT. 71° 55' N., LONG. 175° 10' W.,  
September 27, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to report that after putting my letter of the 14th inst. aboard the whale bark *Coral*, I sent a boat on the following morning, with Master H. C. Waring in charge, to examine the remainder of Herald Island. After pulling around the eastern end of the island, he returned to the ship and reported that he could effect no landing, and the ship was headed due north. At 3:50 A. M. of the 16th, ran into loose ice, and 4 came up to a dense pack, the weather being thick and snowing. At 8:30, the weather having cleared somewhat, the ship was headed to the westward, and soon after, discovering an apparent lead to the northwest, it was followed, but soon ended in a dense, impenetrable pack, with smooth, unbroken, field ice beyond, as far as the eye could reach.

Upon returning out of the packet, the ice to the westward was seen to break so much to the southward that I thought best to turn to the eastward, and skirting the pack, came to a lead the next morning, which we followed, forcing our way through small ice and floe pieces until 5 P. M., when we came up to a pack so dense as to discover neither leads nor open patches of water ahead.

After working from daylight until dark, we had only penetrated fifteen miles. It was now too dark to see our way, and the ship was secured to a floe for the night. The temperature fell to 8 deg. below freezing, and young ice, from one to three inches, was formed around the ship, cementing the floes together. At 3 A. M. the ship was cast loose from the floe and headed for a lead about 100 yards distant, which was reached after steaming full power for an hour and fifteen minutes through the ice that had closed around us after securing the vessel. Having followed the lead to open water, we again skirted the pack to the eastward, and entered a third lead, which we followed to its end, meeting again the ice in serried masses.

Having now reached latitude 73 deg. 48m. N. longitude 171 deg. 48 min. west, without discovering any indications of land, with a bright lookout kept at the crow's-nest, but on the contrary, from soundings, that the water invariably deepened as we proceeded north; and finding also that the main pack from this point trended well to the southward of east, I thought it best to return to the northeast point of Wrangell Island, and proceed from there in a northerly and westerly direction, in hopes of finding the high land north of Wrangell Island, reported as "situated in 178 deg. west longitude, and extending as far north of 73 deg. north latitude as the eye could reach," by Captain Smith, of the whale bark *New Bedford*. We found that a part of the ice had drifted out of the bay, where one of the exploring boats was deserted, and we picked the boat up, then headed to the northward and westward, having ice in sight along our port beam as far as we went. We crossed the 178th meridian, and reached a position, the latitude of which is 73 deg. 28 min. north, and the longitude 179 deg. 52 min. east; then re-crossed the 178th meridian in 73 deg. north without sighting land, with the horizon throughout and the sky to the northward clear.

Except where we attempted to follow the leads referred to above I have found the northern ice of such a nature that it would not be possible to pass its outer edges, consisting in places of heavy pack, and in others of unbroken fields of miles in extent. The field ice was from two to three feet out of water. Believing that it would be useless to try and proceed further in that direction this season, and that by an attempt to do so the vessel would be in danger of being caught in the pack and have to winter there without an adequate prospect of accomplishing anything, for it is difficult to conjecture in what direction the *Jeannette* drifted after she was once fast in the pack, being at the mercy of winds and currents, I purpose next to proceed from here to the Coast of Siberia and follow it to the westward, looking there for tidings of the missing vessels and for a suitable harbor to winter in, from which to send out sledge parties and be in a position to succor any one who might reach that coast. Failing to find a suitable harbor, I will leave a party with dogs, sledges and provisions for one year to make the search and will winter the vessel in St. Lawrence Bay, and send parties from there also. In the Spring I will proceed to Flover Bay, fill up with coal and continue the search.

Since Wrangell Land has proved to be an island of so small an extent, with no other land near it, I deem it useless to winter there, as recommended by the "Jeannette Relief Board," under the false supposition that it extended far to the northward.

In my letter of the 19th ultimo, from St. Lawrence Bay, I referred to a report of men with dogs having gone to the eastward from Point Barrow, which report I am assured by the whalers is wholly without foundation. The other report that a vessel drifted on the Coast of Siberia, west of Kolichenin Bay, last November, they believe to be true, and from the description given of her by the natives, that she was the *Vigilant*. They described her as having deer's horns on the flying jib boom, with her masts cut away and hanging over the side, and dead bodies within her. After some of the natives had visited her, and gone for more, to take from her what they wanted, she drifted off the coast again. They also state that some small articles obtained from these natives, and now in possession of Captain Hooper, were recognized as belonging to the *Vigilant*.

We still have 250 tons of coal on board, the vessel in every respect is in good condition, and the crew and officers all well.

The letter of earlier date, referred to by Lieut. Berry, is as follows:

U. S. S. RODGERS,  
OFF HERALD ISLAND, Sept. 14, 1881.

Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the U. S. S. *Rodgers* sailed from St. Lawrence Bay at 10:20 P. M., Aug. 19, and the next morning entered the Arctic Ocean in company with the Russian corvette *Strelchok*, but was separated from her by a fresh westerly wind, followed by thick weather.

Touched at Serdze Kamen Aug. 21, and sent a boat on shore to inquire about a reported wreck, but could get little information—experiencing great difficulty in communicating with the natives. From them we learned that the U. S. R. cutter *Corwin* had visited that point and sent a search party on shore near Kolichenin Island.

I sailed the same day for Herald Island, and Aug. 23, at 7 P. M., sighted Cape Hawaii, Wrangell Island, bearing W. N. W., distant about 12 miles, with the ice extending about 10 miles off shore. At 8 A. M. the next morning both Wrangell Island and Herald Island were in plain sight, and we arrived off the latter at noon of the same day.

A boat was sent on shore, in charge of Master H. S. Waring, to search for tidings of the *Jeannette* and missing whalers, and an examination of the western extremity of the island was made, and the remainder scanned from the summit of the highest land with glasses, without discovering any tracings.

The wind having shifted from N. W. to S. W., the surf on the beach increased to such an extent that it became necessary for the boat to leave shore without having finished the examination. After the return of the boat to the ship, we steamed along the southern shore of the island without discovering any cairns, and then headed for Cape Hawaii.

August 25, at 10 A. M., sighted Cape Hawaii, and shortly after met the ice along the starboard beam, seemingly densely packed; skirted it, and at 4 P. M. sighted a lead from the masthead and followed it in. Progress was at first very slow, but soon we had the satisfaction of finding the ice more open, and at 10 P. M., having passed through about 10 miles of ice, we dropped anchor about 1½ mile from shore, in six fathoms of water. Sent a boat on shore the next morning to examine a lagoon, which was seen by a party that landed, as soon as the ship was anchored, and found at its mouth an excellent small harbor—a rough draft of which is enclosed. The vessel was moved into the harbor and preparations commenced for three search parties to explore the island for traces of the missing parties. The parties got off August 27, between 3 and 4 P. M.

Master H. S. Waring, with a whale boat and crew, was ordered to explore the coast, passing to the northward of the island, and was accompanied by Asst. Surgeon T. D. Costello. At the point marked on the chart of the island enclosed he found a cairn, left by Captain C. L. Hooper, U. S. R. M., the contents of which I enclose. A copy was left in the cairn. Great difficulty was experienced in working the boat through the ice, and on Aug. 30, having entered a shallow bay, a northerly wind sent the pack down and imprisoned the boat there. After waiting three days, without any prospect of getting out, he returned overland with his party to the ship, leaving the boat and her equipments. The place where the boat is left will be found on the chart.

Ensign H. J. Hunt was ordered to explore the coast, passing by southward of the island, in a whale boat, and was accompanied by Passed Asst. Engineer A. V. Zane. He skirted the coast to the southward, the westward, and to the northward, as far as the position marked on the enclosed chart. Finding it impossible to proceed farther, on account of ice, without delay of uncertain duration, and being instructed not to remain beyond the 10th of this month, he returned to the ship, passing again to the southward.

The third party I took charge of, and was accompanied by Surgeon M. D. Jones and four men. After having penetrated 20 miles in a N. W. by N. direction in the interior, I ascended a mountain, which, by barometric measurement, was 2,500 feet high, and could see from its summit the sea in all directions, except between S. E. W., and W. per compass. The day was very clear, and no land except Herald Island was visible from this height. There was no ice in sight to the southward—a strip seemingly 10 miles wide to the westward, with open water between it and the shore, densely packed ice to the northward, in which no opening could be seen, but open water between it and the shore, and narrow streak of ice to the eastward.

It will be seen from the chart that the whole coast line, with the exception of a few miles of outlying sandspits, has been examined, and I believe it impossible that any of the missing parties ever landed here. I found among the drift wood, about six miles west of the ship, when in harbor, the slings of a topsail yard, about 12 feet long and eleven inches in diameter, which looks as if it had been in the water about two years, and I should judge that it had belonged, from its appearance, to a merchant vessel.

We sailed from Rodgers Harbor, Wrangell Land, yesterday morning at 9:30, and last evening at 5:30 visited the bay where the whale boat was left, but were unable to penetrate, but a short distance, owing to grounded ice and shoal water.

I shall finish the examination of Herald Island and then proceed to the northward as far as possible, in search of some other land where the *Jeannette* or missing whalers may have touched.

I shall try and communicate again with the whalers to inform the Department of my plans for the winter.

All well on board.

Respectfully, yours obedient servant,

R. M. BERRY, Lieut. U. S. N., Comdg.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 18, 1881.

THE annual examination of the U. S. Training Squadron took place on Saturday, when there was a landing, a mock battle, and a review of all the apprentice boys on Coaster's Harbor Island, all of which was highly creditable to Capt. Luce and to his officers. The island was defended by about 80 marines, who finally succumbed to the superior force of apprentice boys, who outnumbered them four to one, and captured the howitzers, which had been brought into use. The marines used their rifles as well, while the boys landed three boat howitzers, which they mounted on the shore and brought into use against the marines. About 350 boys were armed with carbines, which they used as long as the ammunition lasted, while the other boys were working the guns and doing duty as sappers and miners. A fair number were organized for hospital duty. After the battle the annual prizes were distributed on board of the *New Hampshire*, a correct list of which is appended:

For Seamanship, Gunnery, and General Excellence.—First Prize.—The Bailey Gold Medal, "presented by the trustees in memory of Admiral Theodoros Bailey, with a hope that it will inspire such devotion to the service as the late admiral's life displayed." A. L. Ford, Stamford, Conn., o. s., 2d class, on board of the *Portsmouth*.

Second Prize—Farragut Silver Medal.—William H. Plimley, Detroit, o. s., 2d class, *Saratoga*.

Third Prize—A Spy Glass.—Presented by Mr. Lawton Coggeshall. Morris Zimmerman, Philadelphia, o. s., 2d class, *Portsmouth*.

Fourth Prize—Binocular Glass.—Presented by the officers of the Examining Board. R. Coughlin, Boston, 1st class boy, *Constitution*.

Prize for Excellence in Marlinspike Seamanship.—Medal to B. A. Patti, Boston, o. s., 2d class, *Portsmouth*.

Prize for Excellence in Sailmaking.—Picture of the steam whaler *Belvedere*, presented by Mr. Lawton Coggeshall. W. F. Asman, St. Louis, o. s., 2d class, *Saratoga*.

Honorable Mention—Prize for Proficiency in Signalling.—J. P. Kelley, Brooklyn, 2d class, *Constitution*.

Prize to the boy who, in the estimation of his shipmates, stands highest in moral character and professional ability. The Lawrence medal, presented by Mrs. William Redmond, granddaughter of Capt. Lawrence, "the brave," and the author of those memorable words "Don't give up the ship." For this elegant prize the ships' crews presented three candidates, viz.: Connors, of Albany, *Constitution*; Asman, who took a prize, as mentioned above, and Morrissey, of New York, *Portsmouth*. In drawing lots fortune smiled upon Asman, who took the medal.

Special Ship's Prizes.—*Constitution*.—1st prize for signals, J. F. Kelley, Brooklyn; 2d prize, for seamanship and gunnery, William H. Otis, Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y., each a full suit of mustering clothes.

*Saratoga*.—1st prize, presented by Commander Taylor, L. Van Vost, Albany, N. Y., \$10 gold piece; 2d prize, presented by the officers of the ship, G. W. Chauncey, Alexandria, Va.

*Portsmouth*.—1st prize, \$10 gold piece, for best bag and hammock, presented by Commander Hoff, C. H. Fretz, Philadelphia.

Unexpected rain interfered with some features of the programme.

The board which examined the lads of the training squadron for the annual prizes, etc., was made up as follows: Lieuts. Marix and Low; Mr. Cronin, gunner; Mr. Lynch, sailmaker, and Mr. Bonsall, boatswain.

The vessels of the training squadron were officially inspected on Monday by a board consisting of Commodore Rhind, who was received with the customary salute from the flagship, and Capt. Davis and Greer, and Dr. Gibson.

It is understood here that the *Constitution* will soon be taken to Philadelphia.

The *Tallapoosa* brought some supplies to the torpedo station and to the *New Hampshire* early Monday morning.

Before the prizes were presented, Capt. Luce made a brief speech, in which he said the company had come together for the purpose of dedicating the *New Hampshire* for services in connection with the education of American sailors. Chaplain Clark offered prayer. Capt. Luce in awarding the prizes was materially aided by his senior aid, Aaron Ward. Among the guests who witnessed the interesting ceremonies were Lieut.-Gov. Fay; Collector Cozzens; Lieut.-Comdr. A. D. Brown, U. S. N.; Paymaster Hobbs, U. S. N.; Mr. J. N. A. Griswold, well known in railroad circles as the vice-president of the Chicago, Quincy, and Burlington Railroad; Lieut.-Comdr. Bradford, from the torpedo station; Gen. A. G. Lawrence; Col. Samuel R. Honey, and others. Quite a party of ladies were also present. Capt. Selfridge, of the torpedo station, was at the review, etc., in the morning, as was many of the leading citizens of the place. After the exercises the boys were treated to a substantial dinner of turkey with all the "fixins."

Miss Alice Bedlow, sister-in-law of Lieut.-Commander Francis Morris, U. S. N., was married here on Saturday to Mr. William Mayer. It was a quiet but a very fashionable wedding.

The revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter*, Capt. Irish, stationed at this port, will soon start on her annual winter's cruise.

Generally speaking, Naval and Army officers regret the defeat of ex-Gov. Van Zandt in the District Congressional Convention.

Mr. T. Caldwell, of Washington, D. C., has arrived here and rented the cottage on Greenough Place, owned by the late Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, U. S. A., who died at this place a few years ago.

Midshipman R. K. Wright, junior aid on Capt. Luce's staff, was in Providence on Sunday.

Master Aaron Ward, U. S. N., senior aid on Capt. Luce's staff, has brought his family here for the winter.

Two boys from the *Portsmouth*, and one from the *New Hampshire*, and one marine from the *Saratoga* have recently left for parts unknown.

Capt. P. C. Johnson, U. S. N., has returned to the command of the *New Hampshire* after a month's absence.

Lieut.-Commander Albert G. Caldwell, U. S. N., has returned to his duties at the Torpedo Station after enjoying a needed vacation.

Midshipman John Hood left here Monday night to join the *Brooklyn*, per recent order. He has been doing efficient duty on board of the *New Hampshire*.

The remainder of the troops at Fort Adams took their departure Monday afternoon by train. The companies leaving were Light Battery K, Major J. P. Sanger; Battery E, Major Franck E. Taylor, and Battery F, Capt. Van Andrus. Surgeon Finley accompanied the departing troops, but will return here as soon as his mission is accomplished. Many of the leading residents of the place were at the depot to see the "boys" leave the city, where they have resided so long and where they leave a host of friends. For reasons which will present themselves, many of the soldiers were obliged to leave their wives and families behind them, and, as might be supposed, many affecting scenes were witnessed at the depot, wives and children weeping piteously for those who had been their support, and who were about to start upon their long journey. It was a memorable event.

Commander Henry L. Howison, U. S. N., reported for duty on Thursday as commanding officer of the *Minnesota*, the gunnery ship of the Training Squadron. Lieut.-Com. Davis has been in temporary command since the detachment of Capt. Chandler.

Lieut. Richard C. Derby, U. S. N., is in town. This officer owns and occupies a cosy cottage at this place.

The late Zenas L. Hammond, of this city, was a veteran of the War of 1812.

The United States Signal Officer at Block Island, Sergeant William Davis, was married on Nov. 10, by the Rev. E. G. Taylor, to Miss Addie A. Tibbetts, of Boothbay, Me.

The U. S. L. H. steamer *Mistletoe* has taken a cargo of iron to Whale Rock, near the entrance to the West Bay, which is to be used in the construction of the new light-house ordered to be built there.

Mr. W. Milton Farrow, of the American Rifle Team, has joined his family at this place. He proposes organizing an off-hand rifle club of six members, which he will take across the ocean for the purpose of meeting some of the teams in Europe.

1st Lieut. Dillenback, of the 1st U. S. Artillery, who is acting as quartermaster at Fort Adams, will remain here for some little time for the purpose of settling accounts and of transferring the property at the garrison to his successor.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 17, 1881.

A VESSEL is loading timber at this yard to be taken to Philadelphia for the repair of the *Ossipee*, which vessel was towed from here to League Island last spring.

A board, of which Capt. Phythian is president, is investigating the claims of Mr. Edward Conroy, of Charlestown, for royalty for an infringement of his patent plug-cutting machine, which it is claimed the Government has been using.

The *Tallapoosa* reached Boston on Tuesday afternoon from New York via Newport. She brought the Marine Guard and the rest of the crew of the *Ponchatran*, who have been on board the *Colorado* since Sept. 1.

Repairs on the *Ponchatran* are progressing, and she will probably be out of the dry dock in two or three weeks. She is having a new steam capstan put in and a new shoe.

The U. S. C. S. *Eagle* is laid up here for the winter. She will probably spend next season on the coast of Maine.

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In the early part of 1882 it is expected that a test will be made at Sandy Hook of the Lyman-Haskell construction of ordnance, which we have several times described.



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**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.  
Branch Office, 1420 New York Ave., N. W., Wash'n.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the  
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Remittances should be made by check, draft, or post-office money  
order, made payable to W. C. and F. P. Church. Postmasters are  
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Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period.  
Postage within the United States prepaid.  
Change of address will be made as frequently as desired. Both  
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#### THE DESTROYER.

THE first public exhibition of Ericsson's famous new  
torpedo boat took place on Monday last at her wharf in  
Hoboken, and we may congratulate the country, as well  
as the distinguished engineer who has invented it, on  
the eminent success of the day's tests. In former num-  
bers of the JOURNAL—notably in those of Aug. 17, 1878,  
Dec. 7, 1878, and Nov. 20, 1880—will be found full and  
accurate descriptions of this remarkable vessel; and we  
need not, therefore, rehearse them in this place.

In the experiments made last Monday a dummy pro-  
jectile, or one of wood only, was discharged from the  
gun. The muzzle of the gun was 6½ feet below the sur-  
face of the water. The charge was 12 pounds of giant  
powder. The projectile was 25½ feet long. The object  
aimed at was a target of manila rope and wooden slats,  
300 feet distant. The gun is aimed and discharged by  
electricity, operated by the wheelman. The projectile  
traversed the net at a depth of five feet beneath the sur-  
face of the water, appeared on the surface about 100  
feet beyond, and continued its course with considerable  
velocity for 200 feet more. The submarine distance of  
400 feet was made in three seconds, although the gun  
charge was, as we have said, but 12 pounds. The  
French officers, who attended with others, expressed  
their astonishment when they saw the feat of submarine  
cannonading, often pronounced impracticable, actually  
accomplished before their eyes. The gun had been  
successfully fired more than fifty times before, but not  
in the presence of spectators, and the occasion will  
mark an epoch in submarine warfare. All the rest  
hereafter to come is matter of detail. The speed to be  
given to the torpedo boat, the size and the initial velocity  
of the projectile, are dependent only on the action of  
the Government in securing and making use of this  
novel and effective appliance, which sounds the knell of  
many an existing iron-clad, and promises to revolution-  
ize submarine warfare as its great predecessor, the  
Monitor, revolutionized ordinary combat on the seas.

The exhibition of the *Destroyer* was made at Hobo-  
ken, under the auspices of the Delamater Iron Works  
Company, who constructed for Capt. Ericsson the ex-  
perimental vessel and its armament—Mr. V. L. Lassoe,  
representing Capt. Ericsson, being in charge. The  
Staria tug *William Fletcher* carried over to witness the  
trial a party which included among others Gen. U. S.  
Grant, Secretary of the Navy Huot, Gen. E. F. Beale,  
Chief Engineers Loring and Henderson, United States  
Navy; Ensign Ridgely Hunt, United States Navy;  
Gen. Anson G. McCook, member of Congress; Col.  
John J. McCook, Wm. C. Church, the Hon. Thomas  
Murphy, S. W. Knovels, a former law partner of Presi-

dent Arthur; J. H. Hicks, George H. Magoun, George  
Jones, *N. Y. Times*; R. P. Lounsbury, W. A. Paton,  
Henry Work, R. Leslie Melville, of London, England;  
Arthur L. Train, Capts. Cuverville and Descamps, of  
the French Navy; Col. Blondel, of the French Artil-  
lery; S. W. Taylor, Capt. Ericsson's private secretary,  
and George H. Robinson, representing the Delamater  
Iron Works.

After the trial Mr. Lassoe explained the working of  
the gun by means of a beautifully constructed model  
set up in the cabin of the *Destroyer*, and from which a  
projectile was fired by means of a cap. From this it  
was made apparent that the torpedo could strike the  
side of a vessel at any angle up to 45 degrees or more  
and still explode. It is so constructed that it can force  
its way through intervening obstacles without explod-  
ing, a smart blow from a sledge hammer being insuffi-  
cient to explode the cap.

#### THE FRENCH ARMY.

TEN years have elapsed since the conquest of France  
by Moltke, and the war in North Africa, miniature  
though it be, is naturally looked to with eagerness in  
order to discover from its disclosures and incidents  
what France has been doing to rehabilitate her military  
prowess during the last decade. A French writer in  
*Figaro* thinks that his countrymen were too hasty in  
adopting German military methods—that they learned  
too literally the lessons of 1870-71. "We decided off-  
hand," he says, "that the Germans owed their victories  
to a better system of mobilization and recruitment than  
our own. We copied the evil and the good of their  
system without being at all sure that we properly un-  
derstood its nature, and without asking ourselves if its  
chief merit were not that it corresponded to a political  
condition, civil manners, a kind of social life, and be-  
liefs which do not prevail among us—nay, without in-  
terrogating the most recent history whether, from the  
military and technical point of view, the system did  
not present, even in Prussia, such inconveniences that  
the authorities there had ceased to maintain it in its  
original purity and inflexibility. Thus, from 1872 to  
1875, we based our military laws of organization upon  
an ill-observed and incompletely studied Prussia. Six  
more years have passed away. Difficulties have arisen  
between us and the smallest of the Mediterranean sove-  
reigns, and all our new systems are of no use to us." And  
again the same writer asks: "Is it just, is it wise, is it  
practical to impose upon the married man, the father—  
the head of a house, the settled resident—the sacrifices  
which are properly required from soldiers by profes-  
sion, and may be expected from young men raised for  
seven or eight years and free from all ties? When a  
nation has its trade spread over the entire universe,  
when it possesses three capitals like Paris, Algiers, and  
Marseilles, when it is, after England, the second of the  
Mussulman States, when things are in such a condition  
that what passes upon the Euphrates may threaten Al-  
giers, and what passes at Constantinople may compro-  
mise the safety of Paris or Marseilles, when experience  
has taught the nation that its wars are frequent, dis-  
tant, and, for the most part, difficult to understand, can  
a military organization suffice which is without perma-  
nent soldiers and special troops, and which, in fact, fur-  
nishes only mobs? Ought such a nation to appropriate  
any system because it has attained its effect with an-  
other people which only makes war rarely and at its  
own doors, especially when that system obliges it when  
it wants soldiers to tear fathers and sons from their  
homes, and to turn everything upside down, perhaps,  
for a few months or a few weeks only?"

Next we find a German view of the French army of  
to-day in the military correspondence of the Berlin  
*Tagblatt*, from an officer formerly high in position in  
the German army. Condensing the account given in  
the *United Service Gazette*, it seems that his first impres-  
sions, at Nantes, of the French manoeuvres were very  
favorable: "modesty and respect for superiors have,  
in the French soldier, replaced the frivolity and bluster-  
ing demeanor of former days." The correspondent  
proceeds to describe the intense political feeling among  
the officers. That this is mainly due to the rivalry of  
political parties, and the tendency of the War Minister,  
cannot, he thinks, be denied. After an eulogium on  
Marshal McMahon, "in spite of all his defects the only  
popular French general," he describes proceedings  
which have rendered Gen. Farre unpopular. Thus, he  
says, "the French army is without a head, or, to speak  
correctly, it has a very weak, incompetent head, whose  
dispositions sometimes border on the incredible." In  
the manoeuvres near Nantes the infantry marched fairly  
well, and as an instance of rapid cavalry movement he  
gives the following: Twenty-five miles in six hours,  
and five days after fifty-four miles in twelve hours, both



by night and in very stormy weather. He concludes that the French army has made great strides since 1870, but much remains to be done in order that it shall reach the standard of other continental armies.

The French Infantry on the line of march are severely criticised; "there was a great want of order, and the men moved like a flock of sheep. They complained incessantly of their unsuitable boots." In manoeuvres the Infantry were on the contrary smart, and "well practised in taking advantage of cover," but there was still a great tendency to open fire at long ranges, while in the musketry course the individual firing was bad. The Cavalry were badly mounted and badly ridden, and many bitter remarks are made as to the want of care taken of the horses, of whose bad condition in the manoeuvres an example is given in the fact of ten horses being put *hors de combat* through exhaustion in the charge of a Cavalry regiment. In his opinion the horses are too small, and are overweighted. The Artillery in the one arm which in the slightest degree equals the corresponding arm in the German Army. The troops were badly led, and the higher commanders ought to have been better acquainted with their business. The whole machinery did not work together, and a Prussian attack would have made short work of the opposing French line. The correspondent concludes: "The war of revenge is popular throughout the Army, and among the officers it was thought that two years would suffice to be ready. In what state, then, shall we find our enemy?" The Germans will find, he says, a numerically strong Army, with excellent arms and war material; courageous soldiers doing their utmost to gain success, and a population more hostile than it was ten years ago. "We shall find strongly fortified positions, and a capital so exceedingly strong that a second siege and conquest of it seems impossible. But, on the other hand, we shall find incompetent leaders, bad administration and want of unity in military government." From what he has seen he can only tell his country that it can remain tranquil.

A third view is furnished from a Confederate Army officer, who, returning from Tunis, gives an account to the *London Army and Navy Gazette*, summarized as follows:

Whatever faults of organization and administration were brought to light during the Franco-German war have not, it seems, been eliminated from the management of affairs in Algeria. It is true the campaign in Tunis is a very minute matter compared with the terrible death-struggle that ended in the collapse of the Empire and triumph of the German arm; but minute as that campaign is, it is, nevertheless, large enough to demonstrate the proposition of our correspondent, that if mal-administration can have reached such proportions in an Army of 40,000 men, what must it be in an Army of 600,000? The proposition is a sound one, and it may fairly be asked, What would be the fate of the French in Tunis if, instead of a rabble of fanatical and lunatic Arabs, ill-armed and undrilled, they were faced by a European Army? Our correspondent says that the plans of the French generals are loose and vulnerable in a strategic sense; and that garrisons are left in such a manner as to be neither useful to the main body of the Army, nor capable of successful independent action.

#### THE NEW NAVAL VESSELS.

The communications which have already reached us from various naval officers show a general disposition to stand by the report of the Naval Advisory Board, as foreshadowed in the unofficial summary of it in the columns of the *JOURNAL*. Of course, it would neither be right nor wise to commit the service to this step in advance of the full official text of the report, which, on the day the present words are written, has not yet appeared, though the Secretary has returned to Washington. It might turn out that some recommendations of the Board would naturally and properly prevent officers of experience and sound judgment from endorsing the projected scheme of construction. But the need of presenting a united front to Congress is so clearly the first requisite, in order to obtain any new ships at all, that the hope of all must be that the report of the Board will prove itself such as can be supported by the united voices of the Navy.

"Let us give the report of our Naval Board," writes one officer, "our earnest and sincere support and aid, leaving to the future our individual opinions. We need hulls, guns, men, spars, and sails, with good engines to propel our ships. Let us strive to induce Congress to commence to build a Navy, and there is sufficient genius among us to build a creditable one. Only let the good work commence, and there will be no fear of failure, for when once the whole navy is enlisted in the one endeavor to bring it up to a high standard we will be able to produce ships that will set other nations to thinking and building, just as they did in 1853-4-5, when we produced ships of the *Wabash* and *Minnesota* class, and in 1863, when we produced the *Monitor*."

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *London Times*, under date of Oct. 14, writes to that paper regarding

the Fenian movement in this country, that the action of the leaders has been seriously cramped by want of contributions. There is no doubt that the funds received from the servant girls and the provincial laborers throughout the country have been for some months largely diverted to the treasury of the Land-league associations. It is not, however, safe to assume that the dynamite policy has been given up by the Irish conspirators. This same correspondent says: "Already there have been some seizures in New York of clandestinely-stored gunpowder, two large lots being captured by the police, the custodians being unable or unwilling to give any reasonable explanation. The natural guess about this is that it is part of the Fenian supplies; but others suggest that it belongs to Cuban revolutionists. Yesterday there was another seizure on board a steamer bound for Havana. The authorities are on the alert for clandestine explosives, and the dynamite plotters have to look out for American fully as much as for English detectives."

But the Cuban patriotic enterprise has been for three years hopelessly defunct, and, with the present liberal policy of King Alfonso and his ministers, is not a likely subject for resurrection. Whatever offensive media, whether arms or explosives, have been shipped, surreptitiously or otherwise, from American ports within a twelvemonth, certainly have ultimate uses which do not concern Spain. Some weeks since we referred to a sale of 25,000 stand of Enfield rifles by private owners in New York. It is known that the purchasers were large dealers in France, to which country the cases were shipped, and that British representatives in this city were a little apprehensive as to their disposition in view of the fact that the Land-league funds and managers have been for some time located in Paris.

In our issue of July 30 was published a correct general description of a submarine torpedo boat, the invention of Mr. Holland, an Irish-American, which had been constructed at the well-known DeLamater Iron Works, in this city, and paid for by contributions of Fenian sympathisers. For some weeks this boat has dropped out of public consideration. It is believed that, notwithstanding the cavils of the press, the experiment of submarine operation has been much more successfully prosecuted by Mr. Holland than was anticipated by the inexperience who satirized his efforts. What is true is that the inventor has achieved results so favorable that he is about building a third construction, and has already applied for estimates of costs at two establishments. The present boat, which has been under the surveillance of Government officials since being launched into the Hudson, was 31 feet in length and 6½ feet in diameter amidships. The inventor's new design contemplates a similarly (cigar) shaped craft of three times the length. The facts that Mr. Holland has so far succeeded in his first substantial effort as to encourage a second trial, and that his backers—whoever they may be—are willing and able to supply the funds, should be interesting to the *Times*' correspondent.

*El Conservador*, the official organ at Bogota, speaks very favorably of Professor Thos. B. Nichols's "Lessons for the Artillery and Staff," which has just been published there. The book is written, it says, with clearness and precision, and is adorned with fifty excellent engravings. "This work is, we understand," continues *El Conservador*, "the beginning of a series of military undertakings of Professor Nichols, in which, with his instruction received at the West Point Academy, and with his practical experience in his own country, he can furnish to ours an inestimable service." The same paper, in an article on the School of Civil and Military Engineering at Bogota, acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the Regulations of the School, as approved by the Secretary of War. It specially notes the clear specification of duties and discipline, and declares that under their rigid enforcement the Engineering School will have a prosperous future, and will come to be a model which all the other official educational institutions may well emulate. In that case, it adds, the country will be indebted, in great part, for the good that results, to the North American officers, Henry R. Lemly and Thomas B. Nichols, who have taken so much interest in the progress of the school, and who have contributed so much to it by their instruction and more than all by their methods of order and discipline, of which, thinks the *Conservador*, there was a decided lack in Colombia.

The *Conservador* also calls the attention of directors and professors of colleges to the method of classification put in practice in the Engineering School, and which is the same employed at West Point. Each lesson, it explains, is classed by one of the numbers, integral or decimal, comprised between 0 and 9—and

so it goes on, adding that those who desire to obtain further particulars, in order to put in practice this system, can apply to Mr. Lemly, "quien, sabemos, da con gusto las explicaciones que se le pidan."

THE schoolmaster is abroad, and under the present energetic and thorough system at the headquarters of the Army and the War Department, our officers and soldiers are to be well provided for in the matter of education. We adverted briefly last week to the work of Chaplain Mullins, and we publish this week the latest instructions from Washington on the subject of post schools. These indicate that there is to be no trifling in the matter. The adjutant generals of departments are to act as general inspectors of post schools, which ensures an efficient and thorough supervision. West Point, Forts Monroe, Leavenworth and Myer attest the efforts made to provide for a thorough military education, and it is intended that the post schools shall add their quota to the general result. The times are, indeed, changed, and the soldier of to-day is no longer the machine of yore, but an intelligent individual, and we opine, the better soldier for being so.

We published last week a roster of the company officers ordered to the School of Application at Fort Leavenworth, with the exception of those from the 4th Cavalry and 10th and 24th Infantry, not then designated. Lieutenant Thos. J. Clay, of the 10th, and Lieutenant Charles Dodge, Jr., of the 24th Infantry, are now added to the list, and the 4th Cavalry is yet to be heard from. The field officers assigned to duty at the school are Colonel E. S. Otis, 20th Infantry; Major J. J. Upham, 5th Cavalry, and Major J. S. Poland, 18th Infantry, a detail which, in our opinion, will be highly satisfactory to the Army in general, and to the school in particular. We have already in previous numbers adverted to the curriculum of study to be pursued, but presume now that everything is rapidly approaching a fair start, Generals Sherman and Pope will shortly announce in detail the plan of instruction. The following are the companies selected for service at the school, and ordered to it: Cavalry—Troops B, 3d; L, 4th; G, 7th, and M, 8th. Artillery—Battery F, 2d. Infantry—Cos. H, 1st; A, 4th; G, 11th, and F and H, 20th.

WE continue to receive proof that we did not exaggerate the disapproval in the Ordnance Corps itself of the methods in vogue in the Ordnance Bureau, and we hope that recent changes are the evidence of an entire change of methods. One officer writes us: "Had matters gone on until these active steps had been forced by outside pressure (as, for example, by a second committee) it would have been much worse for the corps." Another officer says: "Your editorial on the subject is deserving the thanks of the Army for making known the secrets of the construction or misconstruction of heavy ordnance. You have not gone half, or a tenth, far enough. The public is entitled to know how its money has been and is being expended, and what progress is being made in national defence. Heretofore one man has monopolized all the resources of the War Department in this regard and zealously kept prying eyes at a distance. Abroad the daily tests of ordnance are reported for the Press and generally discussed. Here they are wrapt in secrecy."

THE orders from the French Minister of War to commanders in Africa directing them to execute rebels by beheading instead of shooting has caused an outcry by "humanitarians" in the French press. The *Avenir Militaire* defends the measure as an excellent one on account of its effect on the fanaticism and courage of the Mussulmen, who believe that on the day of judgment Paradise will be open to all who fell in battle against the infidel, but that those whose heads have been severed from the bodies will have no chance to enter, because they cannot respond to the call of the prophet when he awakens the dead by seizing them by the hair.

CAPT. R. W. MEADE, U. S. Navy, has prepared a draft of the following bill, which he proposes to have introduced into Congress at the next session:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, "any officer who has been thirty years in the Naval service may, upon his own application, in the discretion of the President, be retired from active duty and placed on the retired list: Provided, that in order to entitle any officer to the benefits of this act, he shall have been actively employed not less than fifteen years in service at sea or twenty-five years on shore or other duty; and, Provided further, that any officer whose services in war or peace have been, in the discretion of the President, of a distinguished or highly meritorious character may, when retired, be so retired with the rank next above that he held at the time of his retirement. Provided further, that the new commission issued to him shall be confirmed by the Senate in the usual manner."



THE examination of the apprentice boys of the practice squadron has been concluded at Newport. There are about 250 of them available for muster to cruising ships. It is quite likely that the *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga* will be sent to some of the navy-yards for repairs, of which they stand in need. The boys will be given an opportunity of visiting their families before going on a cruise. A recruiting station for boys has been opened at Providence, R. I., and the probability is that when the *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga* are under repairs the officers will be engaged in recruiting service.

AN international exhibition of ships' models is to take place in London in May next, which fact has been brought officially to the notice of the Secretary of the Navy by the Secretary of State. The former, in response to the latter, announced his intention of making the fact known to the Navy, and suggested that it be given publicity in an official manner, so that it might become known to all ship-builders, architects, and others in this country. The suggestion has met with the approval of the Secretary of State, who signifies his intention of carrying it out.

THE gentleman who published three letters from the late Gen. Phil. Kearney that appeared in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* on the 23d of April last will confer a great favor by communicating with Gen. John Gibbon, Fort Snelling, Minn.

NO OTHER reports in regard to the Nevada Trophy than those we mentioned last week have been received at the Headquarters of the Army. The result is therefore still in suspense.

AN unconfirmed rumor comes to us from California that Gen. Kautz will shortly relieve Gen. Willcox in command of the Department of Arizona. Such a change has not, so far as we learn, been under consideration at the Headquarters of the Army, and it is probable that the rumor arose from the fact that Gen. Willcox is soon to come East to be married, and a temporary commander may be appointed during his absence.

MAJOR GEN. McDOWELL, who pays great attention to statistics in regard to desertions, has issued, in pamphlet form, the descriptive lists of deserters from the 1st and 6th U. S. Cavalry, 4th U. S. Artillery, and 2d, 8th, 12th, and 21st U. S. Infantry, stationed on the Pacific Coast, from March 1 to Sept. 30, 1881.

NOV. 14 Rear Ad. C. R. P. Rodgers, having been placed on the retired list, transferred to Capt. F. M. Ramsay the superintendency of the Naval Academy. Capt. Ramsay makes the twelfth superintendent of that institution since its establishment in 1845, and is, we believe, the youngest officer that has had the position, and the only Captain since the higher grades were authorized. Capt. Ramsay carries with him to the Academy a high reputation for executive ability.

THE 5th U. S. Artillery, on its departure from Atlanta, November 12, received an ovation, the regiment being a great favorite. General Sherman will, it is said, recommend the erection of suitable barracks at Atlanta, and the establishment of a permanent post at that point.

GENERAL HAZEN has caused to be issued in handy pamphlet form his "Instructions No. 161," of Oct. 26 last, announcing the course for enlisted men at the School of Instruction at Fort Myer, Virginia. The course, theoretically and practically, is thorough, and to the studious and energetic aspirant affords an excellent opportunity to obtain scientific knowledge as well as military duties. Under the development of the system the Signal Corps may be expected to take high rank in scientific attainments.

A YOUNGSTOWN, N. Y., correspondent, advertising to the fact of two batteries being now stationed at Fort Niagara under Major Clowson, says the community hails the advent of the troops with great satisfaction. The accommodations at the fort being limited, plenty of work, in the shape of new buildings, etc., during the coming winter is expected.

THE recent changes in details of officers on General Recruiting Service necessitates several amendments in our list of last week, published before the receipt of information as to the latest assignments. We publish this week, therefore, a list corrected to date.

THE Army Register for January, 1882, is now in course of preparation, and much additional information is promised in regard to the services of the officers whose names appear on the list. Every year adds something to the completeness of the Army Register, which cannot be too full for useful purposes.

PENNINGTON'S Light Battery A, 2d U. S. Artillery, concluded its march from Yorktown to Washington, Sunday, Nov. 13, and is now at its old post, Washington Barracks. Officers, men, and horses seem all the better for the trip. Sinclair's Light Battery C, 3d Artillery, is on its march between Baltimore and New York, and is hourly expected to arrive at the latter point.

THE two young sons of Col. A. C. Wildrick, U. S. A., got separated from Mrs. Wildrick in New York city Nov. 11, while getting into an elevated railroad car, but fortunately reached their destination in the city safely, to the great relief of all concerned. The treatment that Mrs. Wildrick received on the elevated railroad has been the theme of much vigorous comment in the daily papers, and the earnest hope is expressed that Col. Wildrick will endeavor to make an example of those employees of the road who treated Mrs. Wildrick with discourtesy.

THE Getty Board will probably report some time next year! No one knows when. As to the Whittaker court-martial case, the Judge Advocate General's Department is supposed to have finished its part of the investigation, and it probably hangs fire for the present in the office of the Secretary who, if he retires, will no doubt hand the knotty affair over as a precious legacy to his successor.

SECRETARY HUNT said on Thursday that he had had no opportunity to look over the report of the Advisory Board, having had other matters which required his attention since his return, but that in a few days he would take it up for consideration.

FIRST LIEUT. P. H. RAY, 8th Infantry, reports, Sept. 15, to Gen. Hazen that the signal station at Ooglaamie, named from an Indian village in the neighborhood of Point Barrow, has been prosperously established, and all promises well.

SOME of the engineers in the Navy, not including Mr. Isherwood, speak very disrespectfully of Mr. Gamage, who has disappeared from Washington with his zero motor, possibly for the purpose of forming a combination with Mr. Keely, of Philadelphia.

THE President keeps his own counsel so well, and the Secretary follows suit so closely, that any statement concerning changes in the Army is speculation. No one has as yet spoken authoritatively for the President as to his intentions in regard to Army retirements.

THE subject for the Royal Artillery Institution Prize Essay of 1882 is: "The Training of Garrison Artillery for the Attack and Defence of Fortresses."

AN exquisite book of Child Songs, entitled "Tutti-Frutti," the text by Laura Ledyard and W. T. Peters, and the designs by D. Clinton Peters, is published by George W. Harlan, New York. The illustrations are of that quaint style, now in vogue, in which beauty or attractiveness of feature is associated with oddness and perhaps antiquity of costume, and comical simplicity of surroundings; or in which the demure expression of the charming little people is heightened by effects of grouping and of situation which will allow grown people, who read these beautiful books to children, to enjoy them even more keenly, if possible, than the youngsters. This last has been the enormous and the most characteristic gain of the past few years, in children's illustrated books. The present book is perhaps a suggestion from those which Miss Kate Greenaway has made so popular, without being at all an imitation, and bearing some marked differences. The verses are charmingly simple and natural, with a due proportion of quiet humor. No pains seem to have been spared on the mechanical execution.

It may interest some readers to learn, what has come to our knowledge since the foregoing words were written, that two of the authors of "Tutti-Frutti" are sons of the late Surgeon D. C. Peters, of the Army, who was widely known, and who must have left many friends in the service. Miss Ledyard, known in the literary world, and the elder youth, not yet near his majority, have between them written about two dozen sets of the pretty verses. Mr. Brennan designed and made the cover and title page, but the whole letter-press and all the other illustrations, about thirty in number, are the work of Clinton Peters. The kindly interest of their father's comrades and friends would naturally accompany the work of these boys, which also stands on its intrinsic merits. The verses are not nonsense songs, nor do they soar above children's heads or beyond their hearts, although in many there is a tone that will send its echo beyond the years of childhood. They attract and they do not repel, for the underlying truth is not austerity. Take this example:

ELSIE.

Oh, who should know where pansies grow  
As well as little Elsie, O!

As deep her eyes as purple skies,  
Of softest velvet is her chin,  
And I've been told her heart is gold  
By some one who's been peeping in.

So who should know where pansies grow  
As well as little Elsie, O!

And this:

THAT SOLEMN OLD LADY.

There was once a wee boy with an excellent face,  
Who was seen every Sunday at church in his place;  
And there this wee boy was accustomed to stare  
At a knowing old lady with lavender hair,  
Who used to sit opposite to him.

But when the long service was over at last,  
He would wait at the vestibule door till she passed;  
And then she would stop on her way from the pew  
And propound a conundrum which he never knew,  
For she asked him the "drift of the sermon."

By and by, when the little boy's manhood came round,  
The whole world an unanswered conundrum he found,  
And he no more can answer it now, I declare,  
Than he could the old lady with lavender hair  
Who used to sit opposite to him.

Almost without exception Clinton Peters's drawings are capital. There is one unfortunately rigid star-spirit, and one cow whose natural associates would be found in a child's "Noah's Ark;" but the most of his figures are graceful, natural, and spirited, bearing the promise of ability that when cultivated must bring reputation. It is but fair to add that the colored picture on the cover is no index of what the book contains.

THE following letter was sent to Col. Guy V. Henry by Gen. Hatch, Col. 9th Cav.: "It is with great pleasure I acknowledge the value of your Army Catechism to the service, and shall encourage its use by the enlisted men of this regiment. In the companies where the men have read and observed its teachings it is apparent they are much better informed in their duties, performing them in a better manner than in those companies who have not supplied themselves with the book. The value of a similar catechism in the British army was long ago recognized in that service. I consider your own infinitely superior, and think it should be issued by the Government to troops as an aid to instruction. I cheerfully recommend it to the Army in general."

REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE F. EDMONS, U. S. N., presided, Nov. 2, at the meeting of the Commandery of Pennsylvania, M. O. L. U. S., Philadelphia, Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., being detained in New York. Among those elected members of the order were Brevet Brig.-Gen. James Oakes, U. S. A., Capt. W. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf., U. S. A., Major Thos. P. Haviland, formerly 1st Lieut. and Adj., 12th Inf., U. S. A., Brevet Brig.-Gen. Robt. E. Patterson, formerly 1st Lieut. 6th Inf., U. S. A., Brig.-Gen. Joshua H. Bates, formerly 1st Lieut. 4th Art., U. S. A., Col. Stanley Matthews, Justice U. S. Supreme Court, and John H. Merrill, eldest son of Gen. Lewis Merrill, to the 2d Class.

CAPTAIN W. S. STARRING, Ordnance Department, has relinquished his duties at Sandy Hook, N. J., under the orders assigning him to duty under the Ordnance Board.

THE detail of Major J. J. Upham, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to duty at the school of application at Fort Leavenworth, returns to that post an officer who, if we remember aright, passed many pleasant years there as an aide-de-camp of Gen. Pope.

LIEUTENANT A. H. RUSSELL, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., was to leave Boston this week to assume his new duties at the Rock Island Arsenal.

LIEUTENANT A. C. MCGILE, 19th Infantry, whose sickness and interesting marriage we recently reported in the *JOURNAL*, will seek to recuperate his health in a protracted leave.

LIEUTENANT E. S. DUDLEY, 2d U. S. Artillery, is spending a sick leave with his parents at Johnstown, N. Y. We have been sorry to learn that the illness of one of his parents may cause him to protract his stay at Johnstown.

MAJOR J. A. BRODHEAD and Lieutenant C. E. KILBOURNE, U. S. Army, were registered at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Nov. 11.

LIEUTENANT John McMartin, 25th U. S. Infantry, was in New York this week, returning to Fort Randall, Dakota, from a leave spent in the East.

THE following named Army officers registered at the A. G. office, Washington, during the week ending Nov. 17, 1881: Col. and Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Joseph Roberts, retired; Capt. A. E. Hooker, 9th Cav., on sick leave; 2d Lieut. J. A. Maney, 15th Inf., on leave; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Loomis L. Langdon, Major 2d Art., on leave; 2d Lieut. H. G. Squires, 7th Cav., on leave. The above-named officers are all quartered at the Ebbitt House. Capt. James W. Powell, Jr., 6th Inf., at 1955 Linden avenue (Le Droit Park), ordered to report to Chief Signal Officer for duty; Bvt. Major George B. Russell, Captain 6th Inf., on duty as A. D. C. with Gen. Angur; 1st Lieut. F. L. Dodge, 23d Inf., stopping with Col. R. I. Dodge, A. D. C., arriving here on duty in charge of insane soldiers; Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. M. Graham, Major 4th Art., at 1829 G street, on leave; 2d Lieut. Fayette W. Roe, 3d Inf., at the Lexington, on leave; Lieut.-Col. C. G. Freudenberg, retired, at the Riggs House.

1st LIEUT. James L. Lusk, Corps of Engineers, Adjutant Military Academy, was in New York city on public business Nov. 16, from West Point, N. Y.

GENERAL R. B. MARCY, U. S. A., was in New York Friday of this week, looking as hale and hearty and as young as he did twenty years ago.



GENERAL SHERMAN, accompanied by Colonels Poe and Morrow, aides-de-camp, left Washington, November 13, to attend the Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga. The General attended the annual meeting of the Mexican Veterans' Association November 16, the sixteenth anniversary of the burning of Atlanta. Being called upon for a speech, he referred feelingly to the heroes of Mexico, saying:

I regard soldiering as being something so pure and ennobling, that whoever has felt the spirit once can never forget it, and whenever I am called upon, whether it be by the soldiers of the Florida war, or any other war, my heart responds as by inspiration. I see a few of my old comrades of the Mexican war here. General Sherman then spoke of his connection with the Mexican war, in which he served with the Cavalry. He then continued: Now, gentlemen, we have heard the eloquent address of this memorable day. Its spirit is good, and I see no reason why we may not now declare with Webster, "Thank God I am an American citizen." We are American citizens. I thank God I am one, and I tell you that I can go to any spot from Maine to Texas, where I please, so long as I behave myself and obey the laws of the place, and that is the spirit of the Government. That is what made us the United States of America, and that is the foundation stone upon which governments are built for this Continent. We fought our mother and acquired our independence and to-day we are the same nation, the same soldiers, the same Government, the same flag, and so far as I am concerned, I am just as friendly to Georgia as I am to my own native State of Ohio. If you all think Georgia is a better part of the country, why stick to Georgia, and if you want to go to California, why go there. That is the great value of our system of Government. It is a Government worth fighting for. I have come to-day to look upon these buildings where once we had battle-fields, and I delight more to look upon them than to look upon the scene which was here enacted sixteen years ago; and I say that every native man and every kindly woman over this broad land takes as much pleasure in prosperity, and in this Exposition, as do those who are sitting in this presence to-day. I did not intend to be brought out even this much, but I think that we are all now in a position to say, every one of us, that we thank God that we are, each and every one of us, great and small, young and old, American citizens.

BRIG. GEN. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., returned to Washington Thursday from a tour of inspection in Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee.

The following officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending Nov. 17, 1881: *Army*—Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. B. M. Potter, Pay Dept.; Bvt. Capt. R. H. Pratt, 1st Lieut. 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. F. Chase, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. Wm. O. Douglas, retired. *Navy*—Rear Ad. James H. Strong, Lieut. E. W. Remey and C. E. Vreeland, Passed Asst. Surgeon Thos. H. Streets, Cadet Engineer J. H. Baker, Midshipman W. R. Rush, Medical Inspector Jno. C. Spear.

The Boston papers publish a letter from Col. Mitchell, addressed to Gen. E. Burd Grubb, saying: "In regard to the statements contained in that article (Yorktown despatch to the Boston Herald) concerning you (attributed to Gen. Hancock), the general desires me to say that they are untrue. He made no remark derogatory to you while at Yorktown or elsewhere, or in connection with the conduct of the 9th Massachusetts volunteers, and he so informed the members of the board of officers (appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to investigate the charges of alleged discreditable conduct against that regiment), who called upon him here a few days since." In reply, the Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Surgeon, Paymaster, and Chaplain of the 9th Massachusetts, unite in a letter to the Herald, in which they say: "While we regret the necessity of contradicting any statement made or authorized by a gentleman and officer so well known and so high in authority as Gen. Hancock, we consider it just to the Herald and its correspondent to say that, on the occasion of Gen. Hancock's first and only visit to the Massachusetts camp at Yorktown, the remarks concerning Col. E. Burd Grubb, attributed to Gen. Hancock by the Herald were correctly reported, to wit: 'Grubb! I don't know him! He is a Jersey man.' This we distinctly heard, and, if necessary, will make affidavit to the correctness of the statement, to which we now append our names." Assuming the correctness of their statement, the officers of the 9th would appear to think it highly derogatory to a man to hear it said that Gen. Hancock don't know him and that he "is a Jersey man."

LIEUTENANT A. C. Taylor, 2d U. S. Artillery, was to leave New York Friday, Nov. 18, for Little Rock, Ark.

LIEUTENANT H. L. Ripley, 24th U. S. Infantry, is in New York visiting old friends.

LIEUT. COL. GEO. GIBSON, 3d Infantry, passed through Helena, M. T., Nov. 10, en route to Fort Shaw. Lieut. A. H. Miller, 18th, arrived at Helena on a visit Nov. 9.

COMMODORE COLBURN has taken up his residence at 914 Union street, San Francisco.

Puck of this week has a good portrait of Gen. Sherman, whom it calls "the great General of our small Army; a grizzled warrior in whom the American people have great confidence."

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFFIELD, U. S. A., it is stated, was a schoolmaster of Mr. J. Wilson Guiteau, who is in Washington this week as a witness for his brother.

COLONEL J. McALLISTER, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., lately in New York, has returned to the Benicia Arsenal, California.

CAPTAIN D. T. WELLS, 8th U. S. Infantry, will shortly come East on a leave of absence from the Military Division of the Pacific.

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., was expected to arrive in New York city this week.

The Washington Star reports that several of the ladies who live at the Navy yard, including Commodore Pattison's wife and daughter, and Mrs. Menocal, have begun their Monday receptions.

LIEUTENANT E. D. Davis, regimental quartermaster of the 3d U. S. Artillery, is expected to leave Fort Hamilton in a few days to join Gen. De Russey at St. Augustine. No officer

will be more missed in this vicinity than the genial Mr. Davis, and his departure is much regretted by the residents of Fort Hamilton village.

RUMORS are again current that Secretary Lincoln will shortly resign the war portfolio, and that Gen. Beale of Washington will be his successor.

ASST. SURGEON T. J. C. Maddox, U. S. A., who recently went South with troops for St. Augustine, leaves New York again Saturday, Nov. 19, with troops for Tampa, Fla.

CAPTAIN W. L. HASKIN, 1st U. S. Artillery, is to leave Portland, Me., early next week, for San Francisco, thence to join his command at Fort Point.

LIEUTENANT A. H. MERRILL, 1st U. S. Artillery, paid a brief visit to New York on Thursday of this week, from Boston. He will return there to complete business before leaving for California.

LIEUTENANT W. B. McCallum, 5th U. S. Artillery, passed through New York Thursday, Nov. 17, from Atlanta, en route to join his battery at Fort Niagara.

COLONEL ROGER JONES, Inspector-General U. S. A., passed through Youngstown, N. Y., this week, on inspection service.

CAPTAIN O. F. STANTON, U. S. N., was in New York this week, at the Park Avenue Hotel.

CAPTAIN HARRY C. CUSHING, 4th U. S. Artillery, has assumed command of Fort Trumbull, Conn., Major Piper not having as yet reported for duty.

SURGEON ELY MCCLELLAN, U. S. A., was in New York Thursday, Nov. 17, en route to Baltimore, he having been assigned to duty at Fort McHenry, Md.

M. FELIX REGAMEY, the talented artist who represented the French Department of Public Instruction and of Fine Arts at the late Yorktown celebration, sailed for Europe Nov. 16 with two other members of the official delegation, Le Commandant Cavalier de Cuverville, capitaine de vaisseau, and le Commandant Descamps, capitaine de frigate. M. Regamey, who is charged with the execution of one and possibly of two paintings of the principal scenes of the Yorktown celebration for the Museum at Versailles, has not yet decided which will be the subject of the principal one—the official ceremonies or the review. He has made sketches of all the principal dignitaries who participated. Many of the portraits are very clever, particularly those of President Arthur, Secretary Blaine, the Marquis de Rochambeau, General Sherman, General Hancock, and Robert C. Winthrop, the orator of the day. Two subjects which M. Regamey intends to execute in water color are a sailor of the *Vandalia*, standing with one hand on the compass transmitting to the wheelman the order of the officer on the bridge, and the halbardier standing on guard at the door of Admiral Haligon on the *Magicienne*.

MISS CAROLINE LUCE, a daughter of Capt. S. B. Luce, U. S. N., was married at Newport, R. I., Wednesday, November 16, to Mr. Howard Walter, a prominent banker of Boston. Lieut. M. M. Macomb, 4th U. S. Artillery, served as one of the ushers. After the wedding there was a reception at the residence of Captain Luce, Mill street. The band from the flagship *New Hampshire* was present at the house. Among the guests were the following: Captain P. C. Johnson, U. S. N.; Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, Lieut. Commander Royal B. Bradford and Lieut. Commander Jewell, from the torpedo station; Commander W. B. Hoff and officers from the *Portsmouth*; Commander E. M. Shepard and officers from the *Constitution*; Commander Taylor and officers from the *Saratoga*; Commander C. E. Clark, U. S. N.; Lieut. Commander A. S. Snow, Paymaster Hendee, Lieut. Marix, Dr. Neilson, Lieuts. Soley and Harrington, Marine Corps; Paymaster Furey, Chaplain Richard Hayward, Chaplain H. H. Clarke, Lieut. J. R. Selfridge, Lieut. A. P. Nazro, Lieut. George L. Dyer, Lieut. W. McCarty Little and Master Aaron Ward; Midshipman R. K. Wright, of Captain Luce's personal staff; Midshipmen Canfield and Knapp, and Assistant Engineer Robinson, U. S. N.; and a large number of Newport residents. The reception was from one to four o'clock, and immediately afterward the happy couple left town on a wedding trip. The presents to the bride were numerous and costly.

MAJOR CHARLES G. BARTLETT, 11th Infantry, arrived in St. Paul, on Friday, Nov. 11, from the East, on leave of absence, accompanied by 2d Lieut. H. G. Sichel, Jr., 7th Cavalry. 2d LIEUTENANT H. J. SLEUM, 7th Cavalry, passed through St. Paul, on Saturday, Nov. 12, en route to Fort Leavenworth.

THE Flipper Court-martial has not, so far as we can learn, made much progress this week. Lieut. Wilhelm, Adjutant of the 1st Infantry, has given his testimony as to the results of his search of Lieut. Flipper's quarters by direction of Col. Shafter. Nothing new has been elicited, and no result has so far been reached.

Nov. 9, a passenger from San Francisco to Stockton, was found dead on the steamer *Mary Garratt*. From papers found on the body it is ascertained that his name was Preston L. Short, a native of Putnam county, Ill., aged 27 years, and that he was a private in Co. H, 1st Cavalry, Captain Hunter, and was discharged at Fort Colville, Washington Territory, May 10, 1881, on account of disability.

GEN. HENRY B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A., will address the Historical Society of Philadelphia, on Monday evening, on "The Importance of the Military Movements near Philadelphia During the War of the Revolution."

CAPTAIN THOMAS TURTLE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was in Philadelphia this week, stopping at the Lafayette Hotel.

Engineers Wm. L. Baillie, Herschel Main and Wm. A. . . who have given considerable attention to the

subject, have been detailed by the Secretary of the Navy as a special Board to inquire into and report on the workings and construction of a refrigerating apparatus designed by a Mr. McMillan, and is situated at 1402 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. This apparatus is similar to that used at the White House.

CAPT. R. A. TORREY, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Chas. L. Steele, 17th Inf.; Capt. M. B. Adams, Engineers, on leave of absence, registered at headquarters, Mil. Div. of the Mo.

WE learn that Col. Buell, 15th Infantry, left Santa Fe in arrest, charges having been preferred against him by General Mackenzie for disrespect to him. Major Henry, 9th Cavalry, has also preferred charges against him for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; conduct to the prejudice of good order, etc., and disobedience of orders.

GEN. SHERMAN is credited, in the Philadelphia Times, with sharply contradicting the story that he aimed to secure the transfer of two favorite lieutenants to the Signal Service, and that he opposed the promotion of sergeants in the Signal Corps to be commissioned officers. "It is a falsehood," he said, "the invention of some malicious fool; I have nothing to do with the Signal Service and I don't want to have. I have no favorites for any special assignment and think the practice of detaching young officers from their regiments to special work in Washington detrimental to the service. Their place is on the frontier and with their command. As to the Signal Service, while it unquestionably is of service to the country at large, it is of no earthly good to the Army, and its cost, about a million dollars a year, should not be saddled on the Army appropriation, as it is every year. Let Congress deal liberally with the Signal Bureau, but not at the expense of the Army." Secretary Lincoln, according to the same authority, declined to talk on the rumor that he pocketed a decision of the Attorney General, deciding that under the acts of Congress two sergeants shall annually be promoted in the Signal Service from the grade of sergeant to a second lieutenancy.

[Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.]

#### FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

MAJOR A. S. TOWAR, Paymaster, U. S. A., has been at this post and paid the troops; he left Nov. 6 for Omaha via Sidney, Neb. He and his gentlemanly clerk were the guests of Col. E. V. Sumner, post commander, during their stay.

A surveying party of the Sioux City and Pacific R. R. Company have been in camp for a day or two at the post. The party is headed by Mr. Ainsworth. Mr. Hall, general agent of the road, also made a short visit here. The party have been prospecting, it is said, with the view to running a road from Fort Niobrara to Fort Robinson, a distance of about 200 miles. It is thought that within a year there will be steam communications to this point.

Col. Sumner and Capt. J. M. Hamilton, 5th Cavalry, the former post commander, start to-day for Fort McKinney, a distance of 300 miles or more, as members of General Court-martial which is to convene there in a few days. They go by way of Fort Laramie, and will be absent about a month. They have our best wishes for a safe return.

Major J. B. Babcock, 5th Cavalry, will be in command during the absence of the regular commander, Lieut. Goldman, 5th Cavalry, is acting post adjutant during the absence of Lieut. Watts, adjutant.

The introduction of water into the post is a success. The water is brought from springs adjacent the post by means of windmill. The troops cannot be complimented too highly for the faithful manner in which they labored, under the direction of the post commander and quartermaster, Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, to accomplish this work. In return they will have plenty of "pure cold water" to drink. Take all you want of it, boys; it won't hurt you.

Lieut. Andrus, 5th Cavalry, who has been to the railroad for recruits, has returned. Welcome back.

Major Alford Morton, 9th Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Pine Ridge Indian Agency to inspect the beef cattle to be issued to the Indians at that place.

A family consisting of father, mother, and five children, travelling from Kansas to the Black Hills, by means of an ox team, camped near this post a few days ago. It was accidentally and providentially learned that they were in distress; out of money, out of food, out of clothing, except enough to cover them, and the poor mother sick, so that they could proceed no further. When their condition became known the ladies, officers, soldiers, and some citizens promptly came to their help. The ladies provided clothing, shoes, and food; the officers, soldiers, and others gave of their money; the post surgeon not only giving of his means, but cheerfully rendering medical attention.

It is surprising how liberal and kindhearted soldiers are in all such cases. Up to this writing they have given \$56; Co. H, 5th Cavalry, \$34, and Co. M, 5th Cavalry, \$22, and one company yet to hear from. ZADOK.

#### THE LAW FOR ENSIGNS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It would be well for "Observer" to "overhaul the Revised Statutes" before speaking as confidently as he does in your issue of November 12. Ensigns are steerage officers because the law makes them so; as he will be able to see if he reads sec. 1490, R. S. I suppose that all officers who are associated on duty with ensigns regret that their position and duties are not such as their abilities fit them for, but "Observer's" appeal must be to the law making, not to the regulation making powers, to effect the desired change. \* \*

MARINE BARREACKS, ANNAPOLIS, NOV. 13, 1881.

FACTS ABOUT THE JETTIES.—There has been so much and such persistent misrepresentation concerning the depth of water in South Pass and the jetties that we are gratified in being able to lay before our readers information which may be relied upon as absolutely correct, emanating as it does directly from Mr. C. Donovan, assistant engineer in charge at the jetties under Capt. Heuer. Capt. Donovan states that there is no place between the walls of the jetties where there is a less central depth than 30 feet; that the least depth in South Pass proper, that is, between the head of the pass and the head of the jetties, is 26 feet 8 inches, and that the least depth on the bar at the head of the pass is 30 feet; or, in other words, the minimum depth of the channel between the main river and the Gulf is 26 feet 8 inches.—*New Orleans Democrat*.



## WAR DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL.

The following is in substance the report of the Commissary General of Subsistence, for the year ending June 30, 1881:

The resources and expenditures of the Subsistence Department for the fiscal year 1881, and the balances remaining unexpended on June 30, 1881, are set forth by the Commissary General, and various statistics connected with the monetary transaction of the department are also given by him.

Attention is invited to the clause in the appropriation acts, requiring ten per centum to be charged officers and enlisted men, in excess of original cost price to the United States, on all subsistence stores sold them, and as this addition is considered by officers and enlisted men to be onerous and unjust to them, legislation is recommended by the Commissary General by which sales will hereafter be made to officers and enlisted men at cost prices, as was formerly the case.

The existing system of furnishing tobacco to enlisted men by issuing the small money values of the quantities drawn by each man to be charged on the pay-rolls and collected by the paymaster, to be subsequently transferred to the credit of the appropriations of the Subsistence Department upon the books of the Treasury on settlements made in the offices of the accounting officer, entails a very considerable expense to the Government for clerical services in the Pay and Subsistence Departments, which might, to a great extent, be saved by so modifying existing laws as to cause tobacco to be placed on sale in the Subsistence Department in the same manner as other articles are held for sale to officers and enlisted men, under section 1144, Revised Statutes. This can be easily effected by repealing sections 1149 and 1301, Revised Statutes, and inserting the words, "including tobacco," in section 1144. These two sections (1144 and 1149) were taken from laws passed and carried into execution at different times, and apparently without reference to each other, and the two schemes adopted for carrying them into effect should now be merged and consolidated, thereby abolishing the cumbersome system of charging on pay rolls the insignificant amounts due from each soldier for the tobacco drawn from the Government, and leaving to the War Department, as is now the case with the class of articles held for sale under section 1144, all questions of cash or credit, sales to be determined by considerations of economy of administration, as well as of convenience to those to whom the sales are made.

The issues of the subsistence by the Subsistence Department of the Army to Indians during the fiscal year 1881, are tabulated, although section 3618, Revised Statutes, prescribes that "all sums appropriated for the various branches of expenditure in the public service shall be applied solely to the objects for which they are respectively made, and for no others;" the overruling dictates of reason and sound policy towards these savages, who are capable of inflicting such untold misery upon individuals and expense upon the Government, force executive officers to the adoption of expedients which are of doubtful legality. Such an instance occurred in May and June last in respect to certain Indians in the Indian Territory, who, for want of necessary funds on the part of the Indian Bureau, had to be subsisted from the appropriation for the subsistence of the Army until the appropriation for the fiscal year 1882 became available. This was done upon the express promise of the Interior Department to "present the subject to Congress upon the earliest opportunity, and urge upon that body the necessity for an appropriation to reimburse the War Department for such expenditures as shall be incurred in providing for these Indians." It would appear that the War Department should not be left, by inadequate provision for the Indian Bureau, to be made subject to contribution for the maintenance of the Indians whenever the appropriations for the Indian Bureau become for any reason exhausted.

Legislation is recommended by the Commissary General to re-strict the allowance of \$100 per year for duty as "acting assistant commissaries of subsistence" to subalterns of the line, as was the case at the date of the revision of the statutes in 1874, and had been the case for fifty years previous to that time. He also recommends that the grade of "assistant commissary of subsistence" be restored to the service.

There being no general law authorizing the allowance of money to enlisted men as "commutation," instead of issuing to them the ration prescribed by law as one of their allowances, and section 1765, Revised Statutes, seeming to prohibit the payment of "additional pay, extra allowance or compensation, in any form whatever," to any person whose "salary, pay, or emoluments are fixed by law or regulations," unless the same is, 1st, "authorized by law;" and, 2d, the appropriation therefor explicitly states that it is for such additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation—"the Commissary General recommends that the status of the classes of enlisted men known as "general service clerk" and "messenger," on duty in the various military bureaus and offices in Washington, and at the military headquarters throughout the country, who are given large rates of "commutations of rations" from the appropriation for the subsistence of the Army, upon the strength of the words "for difference between the cost of rations and commutation thereof for detailed men," embraced in those acts, may be prescribed by law, as in the case of ordnance sergeants, commissary sergeants, hospital stewards, etc., if they are to be continued in service, and that the rates of commutation to be allowed them may also be fixed by law. He also recommends that the allowance of "commutation of rations" to be paid in money to enlisted men of the Signal Service, in stead of issuing to them the rations of enlisted men of the Army, may be fixed by specific law.

The rate of commutation allowed by Army regulations to enlisted men while travelling, when it is impracticable to carry cooked rations, is now 75 cents per day. This daily rate is not sufficient for procuring a day's subsistence along routes of travel throughout the country, and it is recommended that the Secretary of War be authorized by law to fix the allowance to men travelling as above at such rates as will enable the men to procure ample subsistence while en route.

The introduction of enlisted cooks into the Army, to prepare the rations of the companies, troops, and batteries, under such regulation as may be prescribed under section 1174, Revised Statutes, is recommended.

The question of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the Army ration for satisfying the requirements of the soldier for food is ably discussed, by officers who have given great attention to the subject, in reports appended to the annual report of the Commissary General. The outcome of the whole discussion would seem to indicate the sufficiency of the present ration as a whole, if issued to and consumed by the men, or if the product of such of it as may be sold is applied exclusively to the purchase of food for the men.

Progress in the examination of the various classes of claims in the office of the Commissary-General is reported, and the reorganization and increase of the force of civil employees of that office are recommended, and the services of enlisted men in clerical capacities are recommended to be discontinued.

## THE SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Surgeon General presents a statement of expenditures from the various appropriations under his control:

There were furnished during the fiscal year, in kind: Trusses, 574; artificial legs, 652; arms, 14; foot, 1; apparatus for legs, 2; apparatus for arm, 1. By commutation: Legs, 2,546; arms, 2,754; feet, 55; apparatus for legs, 343; apparatus for arms, 608.

The number of persons allowed artificial limbs or commutation up to June 30, 1881, is 14,501. Of these, 132 suffered their injuries prior to 1860, 275 since 1865, and the others from 1861-65. Of these 10,000 remain, it is estimated. The annual death rate since 1870 is estimated at 11.6.

The cost of the medical and hospital supplies actually issued during the last fiscal year was \$183,253.42, and a large appropriation is asked for, as the stock of supplies of durable nature, left on hand at the close of the late war, has become so nearly exhausted that, with few exceptions, they cannot be depended upon as heretofore to fill requisitions. \$250,000 will be required for the use of the Medical Department for the next fiscal year. The Medical Department is now obliged to furnish medical and hospital supplies for the use of several thousand Indians as prisoners of war.

The monthly reports of sick and wounded received up to Sept. 5 represent an average mean strength of 21,160 white, 2,341 colored troops, and 300 Indian scouts. Among the white troops the total number of cases of all kinds reported as taken on the sick list was 37,403, being at the rate of 1,768 per thousand of mean strength. Of this number, 32,013, or 1,513 per thousand of strength, were taken on sick report for disease, and 5,395, or 255 per thousand of strength, for wounds, accidents, and injuries of all kinds. The average number constantly on sick report during the year was 932, or 44 per thousand of mean strength. Of these, 739, or 35 per thousand of strength, were constantly under treatment for disease, and 193, or 9 per thousand of strength, for wounds, accidents, and injuries.

The total number of deaths from all causes reported among the white troops was 197, or 9 per thousand of mean strength. Of these, 130, or 6 per thousand of strength, died of disease, and 67, or 3 per thousand of strength, of wounds, accidents, and injuries. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was one to 190.

The total number of white soldiers reported to have been discharged the service on "surgeon's certificate of disability" was 723, or 34 per thousand of mean strength.

Among the colored troops the total number of cases of all kinds reported was 4,650, or 1,984 per thousand of mean strength. Of these, 4,090, or 1,745 per thousand of strength, were cases of disease, and 560, or 239 per thousand of strength, were wounds, accidents, and injuries. The average number constantly on sick report was 106, or 45 per thousand of strength, of whom 81, or 34 per thousand of strength, were under treatment for disease, and 25, or 11 per thousand of strength, for wounds, accidents, and injuries. The total number of deaths of colored soldiers reported from all causes was 48, or 20 per thousand of mean strength. Of these, 26, or 11 per thousand of strength, died of disease, and 22, or 9 per thousand of strength, of wounds, accidents, and injuries. The proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was one to 97. The total number of colored soldiers reported to have been discharged on "surgeon's certificate of disability" was 98, or 42 per thousand of mean strength.

The total number of deaths reported among the Indian scouts was three, one from disease and two of wounds.

The number of new official demands upon this division during the fiscal year for information as to the cause of death in the case of diseased soldiers and the hospital record of invalids was 55,040. The average number of such demands during the previous ten years had been 22,245 annually, and the number during the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1880, was 39,241; the number received during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, being an increase of 40 per cent. over the previous fiscal year, and of 147 per cent. over the annual average of the previous ten years; 6,964 cases remained unanswered at the commencement of the fiscal year, making 62,004 cases to be disposed of during the year. Search was made and replies furnished to the proper authorities in 40,596 of these cases, leaving 21,408 unanswered cases on hand on the 1st of July, 1881.

During the past fiscal year 2,655 monthly reports of sick and wounded have been received from the medical officers in charge of the various posts and stations, and 2,436 with those at post hospitals and in the field. These have been examined, consolidated on statistical sheets for use, and the deaths and discharges entered in the appropriate alphabetical registers; 866 monthly meteorological reports were received from medical officers, which have been transmitted to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for his use, and 932 reports of the medical examination of recruits were received and filed; 723 volumes of hospital records were received from discontinued posts and commands, making the total number of such volumes on file 18,083.

5,962 cases of wounds, accidents, and injuries were recorded in Class V of the monthly reports of sick and wounded during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, in a mean strength of the Army of 23,804 men. The deaths from wounds received in action or from other violent causes numbered 91, being a proportion of 3.8 per thousand of mean strength.

The losses in action were 12 killed and thirteen wounded: 1. At Rocky Ridge, Texas, July 30, 1880, in a fight between Cos. C and G, 10th Cavalry, and a number of Apache Indians, A. A. Surg. C. K. Gregg reported 1 lieutenant and 1 private wounded, and 1 private killed. 2. Near Eagle Spring, Texas, August 3, 1880, a party of Indians attacked five men of the 10th Cav.; A. A. Surg. C. K. Gregg reported 1 private killed and 1 wounded. 3. On August 4, 1880, at Taylor's Canon, Texas, 1 private of the 10th Cavalry was killed, and 1 wounded; the report was sent by A. A. Surg. M. F. Price. 4. A detachment of Co. G, 9th Cavalry, was attacked Sept. 1, 1880, by a party of hostile Mesquero Indians, at Agua Chiquito, N. M.; A. A. Surg. F. H. Atkins reported 2 privates wounded, death ensuing on the 2d and 3d days after. 5. Sept. 7, 1880, Co. A of the 4th Cavalry and 10 Indian scouts attacked Victor's band in the Mogolone Mountains, about 20 miles from Fort Cummings, N. M.; 1 private and 2 scouts were killed, and 3 privates were wounded; no medical officer was present at the fight; an account was sent by A. A. Surg. W. B. Hall. 6. At Ojo Caliente, October 28, 1880, from 20 to 30 Mexican Indians attacked the pickets of the 10th Cavalry; 1 corporal and 4 privates were reported as killed by A. A. Surg. W. C. Henderson. 7. 1 musician and 1 private of the 9th Cavalry were wounded in a fight at the Mesquero agency, N. M., Dec. 2, 1880; reported by Asst. Surg. R. C. Newton. 8. January 24, 1881, an escort to a wagon train was attacked at Cruz Canon, N. M.; A. A. Surg. F. S. Dewey reported 1 private of Co. D, 9th Cavalry, wounded; died Jan. 25. 9. April 30, 1881, A. A. Surg. W. Whitney reported a private of Co. B, 9th Cavalry, killed by Apaches in the Boca Grande Mountains.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, 8,892 cases of injuries and operations reported in the Army since the publication of Circular No. 3, in 1871, have been collected;

ed; to these have been added during the last fiscal year, 1,306 cases, viz.: 215 injuries of the face, 4 of the neck, 37 of the trunk, 190 of the upper extremities, 100 of the lower extremities, 539 simple fractures, luxations and sprains, and 221 miscellaneous injuries, making a total of 10,168 cases, namely: 2,499 injuries of the head, 356 of the face, 69 of the neck, 663 of the trunk, 1,763 of the upper extremities, 1,150 of the lower extremities, 2,553 simple fractures, luxations and sprains, and 1,122 miscellaneous injuries.

Additional information has been received in 102 cases of injuries received during the war of the rebellion, and from searches in the Pension Office the remote results were ascertained in 896 cases.

34,479 visitors were registered at the Army Medical Museum during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881.

65 negatives and 1,802 photographic prints of surgical objects were made, and 1,026 of them were distributed among correspondents and contributors; 154 specimens were received, 119 transferred.

110 drawings on wood, 96 engravings and 4 lithographic plates were prepared for Vol. II, Part III, of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War," and 152 pages of this volume were completed, advancing the work from page 332 to page 534, inclusive.

Nearly 2,500 volumes and 3,200 pamphlets have been added to the library, making the total number about 54,000 volumes and 60,200 pamphlets.

The publication of Volume II of the Index Catalogue has been completed, and the edition of 1,500 copies is being distributed. The manuscript of Volume III is now going to press. An estimate has been forwarded for printing Volume IV of the Catalogue, and it is hoped that the appropriation asked for will be granted, in order that the progress of this important work may not be retarded.

Attention is again invited to the necessity for a new fire-proof building for the Army Medical Museum and Library.

The requirements of the Army as regards medical officers during the past year have been as follows: Number of permanent posts, 152; number of temporary posts and sub-stations, 24; total, 176. Number of military expeditions in the field during the year, 17. The services of 34 medical officers were required with these expeditions, and there were also 84 medical officers reported as having been on duty with scouting parties during the year.

Before the Army Medical Examining Board, convened in New York city on the 7th of November, 1877, which has been continued in session throughout the past year, 8 candidates have been found qualified and approved by the Board. 44 assistant surgeons were examined for promotion; 231 candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps invited to appear for examination, of whom 183 appeared, 29 were found qualified, 47 rejected, and 107 withdrew after partial examination.

There are at present 9 vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon, 13 medical officers on sick leave of absence, 5 of whom have been found incapacitated for active service, and recommended for retirement by Army retiring boards, and 1 has been recommended to be brought before a retiring board with a view to his retirement from active service; 3 medical officers are on ordinary leave of absence, after a tour of duty on the remote frontier, leaving 162 medical officers for duty.

The medical officers who have died during the past year are as follows: Lieut. Col. Richard S. Satterlee, (retired), New York city, Nov. 10, 1880; Lieut. Col. George E. Cooper, Asst. Med. Purveyor, at San Francisco, Cal., April 13, 1881; Major George A. Otis, Surg., at Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1881; Capt. John W. Brewer, Asst. Surg., at the Government Hospital for the Insane, Nov. 15, 1880. Obituary notices of these are given.

## INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Inspector General, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, after stating the changes of stations and officers employed in his department during the year, in substance says as follows: Careful examinations have been made of the accounts of all officers of the Army who have disbursed public money during the year. The funds received and expended, with the balances reported due the United States, have been compared and verified by official statements from the Treasury Department and designated depositories. Nearly all the military garrisoned posts have been carefully inspected during the past year and reports of same properly forwarded to this office.

Department inspectors report the discipline of the troops as very good and constantly improving. They are well armed, clothed and equipped, and, as a general rule, have been paid regularly soon after each muster.

The stores furnished by the Subsistence Department, with rare exceptions, are of most excellent quality. The supplies furnished by the Quartermaster's Department are sufficient and of good quality. Great improvements have been made during the past year in building, repairing and renovating barracks and quarters at most of the military posts; particularly in the West and Southwest; most of this work has been done by the troops.

Major A. K. Arnold recommends in his report that the reward paid for the apprehension of deserters be increased to \$100-\$300 being no inducement to citizens to apprehend deserters; soldiers should also have the reward. He also recommends the commutation of rations be increased to \$1.50 per day to soldiers travelling on detached service.

Lieut. Col. William B. Royall recommends in his report, which I fully concur in, that officers serving west of the Mississippi—where travel is mostly over stage routes and railroads, the fare per mile being largely in excess of that allowed by law, for officers travelling under orders—be allowed actual transportation and a per diem allowance of \$3 while travelling. This would be no more than justice, as the expenses incurred are much more than is covered by the mileage now fixed by law.

The Inspector General further reports that regular target practice has been carried on during the year at all the military posts, and as a consequence the troops have improved wonderfully in the act of shooting. In almost every company is a number of men who have attained to nearly the greatest proficiency. He recommends that a board of cavalry officers be convened to fix upon some uniform mode of carrying the rifle, as at present no two companies carry it alike.

On the military prison at Fort Leavenworth General Sackett says: "The prisoners confined there are fully supplied with ample and clean clothing and bedding, and with whole-some, well-cooked and sufficient food. The principal trades at which the convicts are employed are the making of boots and shoes, wagon and ambulance harness and barrack chairs for the Army. These are of most excellent quality and fine finish. Cleanliness and good order are apparent everywhere. The government of the convicts is humane and kind, but withal firm and uniform. Many improvements have been made during the year at the prison building. There is a limit to this prison, and I would suggest that the number of prisoners to be confined within its walls be fixed; the health of the convicts demands this, and the number should at least at no time exceed 450."

In reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors at military posts and stations, General Sackett says that General Order



24, bearing thereon, is not having the effect desired. Referring to the employment of soldiers as servants by officers, he says in most cases unavoidable on account of the exorbitant sums demanded for service; besides, at many posts servants cannot be obtained at any price. The law in relation to the use of enlisted men as servants should be so modified as to enable an officer to employ a soldier as a servant, without compelling him to violate the law or disobey existing orders. When servants cannot be had at reasonable rates of wages, an officer should be permitted to employ an enlisted man to wait upon him. No soldier should be required to act as servant to an officer, except by the soldier's voluntary assent; he should be thoroughly instructed in his military duties before being so detailed. The amount of the pay proper of the soldier should be dropped from the officer's pay account, and be taken up and accounted for by the paymaster; and, in addition, the officer should be required to pay a fixed sum per month to the soldier.

Section 1232 of the Revised Statutes provides that, "no officer shall use an enlisted man as a servant in any case whatever," and he is confident that a modification of this law, as above recommended, would prove beneficial to the service, and be satisfactory to officer and enlisted man.

The Inspector General asks that his department be placed on an equal footing with the other staff departments as regards clerical assistance. All other branches of the staff are provided with clerks, but for the officers of this department, with the exception of the senior at the War Department, no provision is made.

Gen. Sacket concludes his report by recommending that in the next annual estimates for the Army, an item of \$4,800 be embraced therein for the payment of three third class clerks, for service in the office of the Inspector General, at the headquarters of the Military Divisions of the Missouri, Pacific and Atlantic.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—The 1st sergeant of Co. I of this regiment turned over but twenty-four files to Capt. Casey, on the occasion of the company drill, Nov. 10. This very small attendance was commented on by the spectators, who compared it with former remarkable displays of the ninth company, when forty files present was looked upon as a small turnout. The formation was prompt and the company was handsomely turned over by the 1st sergeant, but the opening movements were far from satisfactory. Co. I has had the reputation of being the "crack" company of the regiment, but if the exhibition on Nov. 10 should be taken as a sample, the company would be pronounced a long way off from being the best in the 7th. The drill was commenced with an oblique movement, carelessly executed, and decidedly ragged. "On left line" followed in good shape, the step having improved, but the halt and carry were not up to the old standard. "Left front into line" double time was next essayed, and performed in a manner to prove that if the men would they could. The company had now apparently settled down to work, for a repetition of "on left into line" was executed in a manner leaving little to be desired. The step was perfect, while the halt and carry could hardly have been better. The "left front into line" being repeated was also improved upon, though it was observed that the flank files pushed the alignment before halting. The step in this, and in fact all the double time movements, was decidedly faulty. The men of Co. I are certainly well drilled in the squad before being allowed to drill with the company, so that the shuffling and scraping of the feet must be accredited to sheer carelessness. A march in line was splendidly performed, not a break or waiver was observed, the touch of elbow being maintained without a single effort at crowding. It was the best executed movement of the drill. The oblique marchings of the company were invariably poor, especially in columns of fours, where it was frequently observed that while the flank files were very straight, the rear files were almost generally out of alignment, giving a very straggling appearance to the oblique column. Right by file was spoiled by the men losing distance, leaving great gaps near the rear of the column, while the effort to "close up" caused much needless shuffling. The latter portion of the evening was devoted to the manual by the numbers. Reputation for excellence in drill and discipline can only be maintained by attention and hard work, and we trust that before the close of the season of 1881-82 we shall have good reason to again refer to Co. I as the best company in the National Guard of N. Y. State.

Co. B, Captain H. S. Steele, with a front of twenty-eight files, occupied the drill room on this evening, and though our attention was specially directed to Co. I, we were enabled to occasionally "take in" the movements of the "second company." The formation was excellent, the 1st sergeant showing that if any errors were to be committed during the evening his share of the work should be perfect. After receiving the command Capt. Steele ordered a short march in the column of fours, from which a "left front into line" was handsomely executed. The men were on their mettle, and though in the execution of from column of fours to column of files, some distance was lost, it was so promptly covered that only the argus eyes of a military correspondent would have noted the error. An advance, company front, single rank, was splendidly executed, and was fully equal to any movement ever executed in the drill room of the 7th regiment. In the wheelings the company was at first broken by the long steps of the 1st sergeant causing the line to bow in the centre, and again by the men in the right and left centre hesitating to step out. The file closers were however attentive and tried to remedy these faults and defects, and with a naked eye before the close of the drill. We have repeatedly noted the file closers of the National Guard for the want of proper appreciation of their duties, but on this occasion, and in Co. B, 7th regiment, we freely give to its file closers unqualified praise for knowing and appreciating the requirements of their duties. "On left into line" single rank was handsomely executed, the men halting promptly and coming to the carry with great unanimity, while the "right by twos" and "form fours" were beautifully performed. The company was dismissed at 9.20 p. m.

Although we have freely criticized the drills of these two companies of this regiment, and pointed out defects, we would most urgently recommend officers from the sister organizations of the division and military visitors to New York City to visit the armory of the 7th regiment and specially observe the splendid discipline maintained in its companies. They would then cease to wonder why the 7th has such full ranks and high military status.

Co. F, Capt. D. Appleton, is now proud of not only being one of the largest and best drilled and disciplined in the regiment, but are equally proud of its record of rifle practice. The Rifle Committee have procured for competition during the season of 1881-2 five prizes. Distances for all matches, 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each range. Competitions will be held every Tuesday evening during the drill season, commencing Nov. 1, 1881. To 1st Lieut. G. W. Band is due the credit of working early and late to place Co. F second to none in the regiment in its record as a shooting organization.

The roll of honor, most distinguished for long and faithful service in the regiment, has just been issued. The veteran color-bearer, Peter D. Braisted, heads the list, dating from June 2, 1845, followed by the Q. M. Sergt. of Co. A, E. B. Hyde, Jan. 6, 1846. Dr. Freeman, Hospital Steward, counts from 1851; while Q. M. Weed and Commissary Covell date from 1855. Col. Clark has been a member since Jan. 22, 1857; while Chaplain Weston has seen service since July, 1858. Capt. Kipp (D), Leut. Lihon (K), Pollard (C), and Abrams (G) run from 1857 to 1860, and then follows a list of 94 veterans, the last being Sergt. W. R. Bostwick, Co. B, Jan. 2, 1870. This roll of honor, and the annual publication thereof, is a system of doing justice to the hard workers of National Guard regiments which we would most heartily recommend for the adoption of every regiment and company in the National Guard of the United States.

NINTH NEW YORK.—Co. I of this command, with one officer—1st Lieut. detailed from Co. A, Capt. Hussey being in arrest—with four Sergeants and ten files, reported for drill at the Armory on Wednesday, Nov. 16. The "fall in" was given at two minutes past 8 p. m., the company though small being handsomely formed and correctly turned over by the first sergeant—the only error being that the sergeant ignored the directions of paragraph 181 and permitted the men to fall in with bayonets fixed. The drill was commenced with the manual of arms, which, with few exceptions, most creditably performed, time and motion being well sustained. Fours in a circle right wheel was the first of the marching movements, but the orders of the Lieutenant were "Fours right about, march; continue the march." Book soldiers would hardly consider this a proper command, yet it was given in perfect good faith and executed accordingly by the men. Here is one of the fine points of tactics upon which the students of the little "blue book" might enlarge upon, viz: Is the command a correct one, and were the fours justified in executing it? Fours right, and a march in column were next executed in good shape, as far as distances and alignments were concerned, but the step was a trifle fast, varying between 118 and 124 to the minute. In single rank on right into line was marred by the very ragged manual at the halt. In fact the carry was a rule executed before the fours halted. The march in column of fours single rank was very poor, step distances and alignments being of the most defective. In the formation of double rank the first four failed to halt at the command march; but, finally halting, brought their pieces to the "carry" instead of remaining at the "right shoulder." This error was followed by the other fours as they successively reached their proper distances. After marching in column of fours around the room, the command "left front into line" was given. This was most certainly a proper command, and one which even the most captious of critics could not cavil at; yet in this case the men failed to respond. However, it could hardly be called their fault, because the lieutenant's orders could not have been executed unless the side of the building had been removed. The instructor twice repeated the order with like success, and from the very same cause the men failed to execute it. Finally, as one of the members of the regiment, who was a spectator, forcibly expressed it, the lieutenant "tumbled" and ordered "right front into line." When the company straggled into position in a decidedly "go-as-you-please" fashion, the faces of the men as they came into line plainly showing that they enjoyed the lapse of the lieutenant. A march company front, with excellent wheelings, closed the drill in the school of the company, and the command was turned over to the 1st sergeant, who at once went into instruction in the bayonet exercise. The sergeant proved himself to be a good and careful instructor, while the men seemed willing and anxious to learn, as shown by their strict attention and readiness to almost anticipate the orders of the instructor.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Co. B of this regiment, so well known as the "Busy Bees," celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its organization on Nov. 11. The company assembled at the armory at 8 o'clock, where, with 16 full files, Capt. Chas. T. Smith gave a short drill. The manual of the company was fairly executed, though it was plainly evident that the first of the summer's vacation had not yet worn off. In the marching manoeuvres, however, the command appeared to most excellent advantage, the step being regular, distances and alignments well preserved. On right and left into line, from the column of fours, and the fronts into line, both from the halt and on the march, were correctly and cleanly executed, while the marching company front and wheelings were all executed in most commendable style. Capt. Smith has his company in good shape, and has every reason to feel proud of its drill and discipline. At the close of the drill the uniforms were doffed, and the company and its guests adjourned to the Hotel Monaco, 18th street, where a banquet had been prepared, and at which over 200 of the members, ex-members, and friends of the company were present. Speeches were made by Capt. Smith, ex-Lieut. Marvin R. Pearsall, Col. David S. Brown, Lieut. Phil H. Farley, and Col. Geo. W. Laird, of the regimental veteran corps, Col. John T. Camp, and Col. N. D. Sampson. Pvt. Jas. S. Burdett and Corp. T. J. Lawrence varied the exercises by humorous recitations and songs. During the evening Major Thos. H. Cullen, late commandant of the company, was presented with a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions, as a testimonial of the appreciation of the company of his former services as an officer. Among the other special guests present were Lieut. Geo. H. Watson and Capt. Clancy, Mr. C. H. Bullock, of Providence, R. I., and E. R. Beauchamp, Terre Haute, Ind.

BATTERY K, 1st NEW YORK DIVISION.—For years past this battery has suffered for want of proper armory accommodation. It has proved itself one of the very best organizations in point of drill and discipline in the service of the State, yet has been moved from post to pillar, every change being for the worse, until it became a standing question. How does Major Hoezle keep his battery together? None but the major and his men can answer this question, yet the command, when seen for either drill or parade, always presents the same neat and soldierly appearance, with uniforms, equipments and guns in the very best of shape. Two years ago the battery was assigned to quarters in the building occupied by the 5th Infantry, in 23d street, but when it endeavored to take possession, much to the disgust of the men, it was found that neither guns nor caissons would enter through the narrow doors. As the command could not tear down the front of the building, Major Hoezle was compelled to deposit his cannon in the State arsenal for safe keeping. Efforts were at once made to obtain suitable quarters, the county authorities finally assigning the command to the building 334 to 340 West 44th street. This armory is a comfortable one; airy and well lighted, the gun-room, which will be used for drill purposes being 78 feet long by 70 feet wide, with a meeting room adjoining of 40 by 25 feet, and a suite of three rooms for officers, quartermaster, armorer and non-coms. Between the drill-room and the street is a comfortable reception or reading room, in which is stored models of guns and caissons, with various kinds of shells and projectiles used for theoretical and practical drills. The armory

is fitted up in a neat and commodious manner, and is most satisfactory to the command. The battery assembled at the State arsenal on Friday last, November 11, and, marching to the new armory, took formal possession of the building. The general appearance of the men during this parade was of a most satisfactory kind, their old-time neatness, etc., being easily observed. It was, indeed, a pleasure to see the command in its handsome uniform—U. S. Army pattern—looking every inch soldiers, while the strict observance of orders and close attention to all points of drill and discipline plainly proved that though it had been neglected by the authorities, the instructions and attention of its officers had not been overlooked or forgotten. In the evening the command held a reception, or house-warming, a number of the staff of Gen. Shaler, with officers from many of the regiments of the 1st division, being present. Recruit drills, in fatigue uniform, were commenced on Tuesday, November 15, 1881, at 8 o'clock p. m., and will be continued on every Tuesday thereafter, at the same hour and place. This battery is directed to assemble in fatigue uniform on Friday, November 18, 1881, and on every Friday thereafter, at 8 o'clock p. m., until further orders, for drill and instruction.

GATLING BATTERY E, FIRST N. Y. DIVISION.—Capt. Ferd. P. Earle, commanding this battery, has applied to have its name changed to the "Washington Light Battery." The command held its annual tour of rifle practice at Creedmoor on Thursday, Nov. 10, with three matches and a very large attendance of members and guests. In the opening contest, "Representative Match," for thirteen prizes, 200 and 300 yards, standing, seven rounds at each with the regulation carbine, there were 27 entries and the shooting was very strong, the following being the prize winners in the order named: Sergt. John F. McHugh, 52; Q. M. Sergt. G. E. Pasco, 52; Priv. F. E. Baldwin, 49; Corp. W. F. Miller, 48; Priv. O. A. Fuller, 45; Lieut. J. L. Voorhees, 41; 1st Sergt. David Wilson, 39; Priv. A. W. Cruikshank, 37; Corp. H. L. Dreyer, 35; Priv. J. Weltje, 33; Lieut. W. S. Harrison, 33; Priv. A. Moore, 32, Capt. F. P. Earle, 32.

The "Champion's Match" followed, open to all members of the battery, 100, 200, and 300 yards, five rounds at each distance, the prize being a handsome trophy and the title of champion for the year 1881-2. This match was handsomely contested, the result being a victory for Private O. A. Fuller on a score of 52 out of the possible 75 points.

Ex-Capt. L. T. Baker won the prize in the Honorary Members' match upon the score of 29 out of a possible 35 points.

NEW YORK.—Co. H, 9th regiment, held its annual full dress drill and reception at the regimental armory on Friday, Nov. 11, sixteen files being formed for the drill. The command was exercised in the manual of arms and movements of the school of the company, all of which were executed to the satisfaction of their guests. At the completion of the drill the arms were deposited in the racks and the floor cleared for dancing. The committee in charge of this portion of the entertainment were 1st Sergt. Chapman, Sergt. Wise, Corp. Clark, Privates Gavette, Peck and Reardon, all of whom fulfilled their duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. Among the guests were the field and staff, and most of the company officers of the regiment, with large delegations from sister organizations in the 1st and 2d divisions.

In General Orders, Governor Cornell, Commander-in-chief S. N. Y., expresses his high appreciation of the occasion and of the courtesies extended to himself and the troops of the National Guard of the State of New York at Yorktown, Va., on the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to the allied forces of America and France in 1781. The Commander-in-chief also wishes to note his warm commendation of the high military bearing and discipline of the 13th regiment of the National Guard of this State on the occasion, and with his thanks to congratulate Col. Austen, its commander, and the officers and men of the regiment, upon the patriotism which enabled them thus to confer honor upon the State. He is also pleased to similarly recognize the like motive which brought to the celebration Company D, Capt. John J. Callahan, Jr., of the 65th regiment; Company E, Capt. John H. McAndrews, of the 74th regiment, and the 9th Separate Company, Capt. Rollin E. Bacon. To Brig.-Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, S. N. Y., for his timely exertions and forethought in the line of his duties, the Commander-in-chief desires to convey his personal thanks, and as well to Asst. Surg. John V. B. Hoff, of the Army, detailed through the courtesy of Gen. Hancock for official duty on the staff in the unavoidable absence of the Surgeon-General of the State.

Lieut.-Col. A. D. Palmer, 71st regt., has been assigned as special instructor to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, the officers reporting on Nov. 19 and 26, and Dec. 3, and the non-coms. on Nov. 16, 23, and 30. The colonel is an ex-Army officer and a graduate of West Point, and in the system of theoretical and practical instruction arranged for the benefit of the officers of the 71st will fill a want long felt in the American Guard.

In the weekly contest of the Lottery rifle match, Company B, 12th regiment, Capt. Charles S. Burns commanding, held at the armory gallery, Nov. 11, the following scores were made out of possible 35 points: Private Rafferty, 32; Private Farrell, 30; Sergt. A. B. Van Housen, 30.

The annual target practice of the Burgesses Corps, Albany, for the company medal, was held in the armory of that organization on Thursday, Nov. 10. The medal was won by Private Dayton Ball by a score of eleven out of a possible fifteen points. The emblem is of solid gold in the form of a cross and very handsome. Encircled with a wreath of ivy, in raised gold, is the following: "Esprit de corps. In peace or war."

Col. Cruger has issued orders for a battalion drill of the 12th regiment at the armory on Friday, Nov. 25, and for a drill of the non-commissioned officers on Thursday, Dec. 8.

The Eagle Troop, late Sep. Troop E, has been reorganized as the 11th Sep. Co., Infantry, 7th Brigade, with headquarters at Mount Vernon, Westchester Co. Capt. Jas. M. Jarvis remains in command of the company. The uniform will be the dark blue frock coat, U. S. A. pattern, with suitable trimmings, and the Army helmet.

The announcement that General Barnes, Inspector Gen. of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y., would this year refrain from calling in the marksman's badges, but would issue new badges and single bars to winners, has been received with much satisfaction, and already is the Department of Rifle Practice flooded with requisitions and reports of the practice of 1881. Not a single organization of the 1st Division, and but two from the second Division, have as yet made reports or requisitions. The old proverb, "The nearer the church, the further from God," is most aptly illustrated in the case of these divisions.

The reception by the Uniformed Battalion of the Veteran Association, 23d regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., given on Tuesday evening, November 15, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, was in all respects a delightful affair. The Academy was comfortably crowded with a fashionable audience, and the officers, of all grades, were present in full force. The comic



opera of the "Doctor of Alcantara," which preceded the reception, was given in fine style by the Brooklyn Amateur Opera Company, the members of which being well known to the audience, were enthusiastically received. Col. Hotchkiss, Major Martin, Capt. Hoyt, Laurence and Wilder, of the reception committee, were indefatigable in their attentions, and the whole affair was a decided success.

Colonel Finkelmeier, 33d regiment, has re-appointed the late staff of Colonel Bossert, with the addition of Rev. John Meury, as chaplain.

The recruit class of the 14th regiment is under the immediate supervision of Colonel James McLeer. The companies of this regiment are all doing good work, and the ranks are being rapidly filled up with good men and true.

The annual reception of Co. K, 71st regiment, Capt. Taylor, will be held at the armory on Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1881. As K is one of the crack companies of the American Guard, the affair promises to be well managed, and every guest ought to return home happy.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—The special commission appointed to investigate the charges of misconduct, etc., made against the 9th regiment, Boston, during its recent trip to Yorktown, made a full report to Adjutant General Berry, on November 15. The commission state that a number of the charges and rumors which have appeared in the public prints are gross exaggerations, and many of them absolutely false. They report, however, that men wearing the uniform of the 9th regiment committed in several instances, while in Richmond, acts of misconduct which the commission most emphatically condemns, and some of which are enumerated. The commission deny that the Mayor of Richmond addressed an official letter to General Hancock on the conduct of the 9th, or that Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee ordered the regiment out of the line at the review. The commission recommends that the Colonel of the 9th regiment be requested to make an individual, thorough and most searching investigation, and direct the captains to apply for the discharge of the men upon whom the guilt of the alleged dishonorable conduct shall be fixed. The report has been approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and a special order has been issued by General Berry, directing Col. Strachan to ascertain and report within thirty days the names of members of his command, whether officers or enlisted men, who he finds, or has reason to believe, were guilty of the alleged improper conduct. Failing to present such names, the entire regiment will be held strictly responsible for the reported misconduct, and will be liable to such action as the Governor and Commander-in-Chief shall direct.

Col. N. Wales, commanding 1st regiment, in general orders, calls attention to the necessity of complete rifle practice, both in the armory and on the range, of all the companies of his regiment. He states that it is his desire that "the regiment shall be first, not only in name, but in everything which conduces to make a perfect soldier." This is the first regiment in Massachusetts to take up and deal with the subject of rifle practice in the right spirit.

The Boston Fusilier Veteran Association celebrated its 94th anniversary by a banquet at the United States Hotel on Nov. 11.

**ILLINOIS.**—The Rodman Rifles, Capt. Wells, of Rock Island, were presented with a beautiful stand of colors by their lady friends on Friday, Nov. 11. The company was promptly formed, and when turned over by the 1st sergeant presented a fine appearance in its handsome full dress uniform. The Rev. A. B. Allen made the presentation speech on behalf of the ladies, Sergt. P. O'Mara replying for the company.

**CALIFORNIA.**—The following is announced as the actual percentage of attendance at drills and parades of the National Guard of California for the month of September, 1881: 1st Infantry—Cos. A 48.74, B 51.66, C 64.18, D 63.18, E 63.35, F 57.06, G 66.67; regiment 58.40. 2d Artillery—Cos. A 75.28, B 58.09, C 65.75, D 71.59, E 61.74, G 57.35, H 63.64; regiment 64.63. 3d Infantry—Cos. A 54.64, B 64.21; battalion 59.48. 5th Infantry—Cos. A 62.25, B 56.44; battalion 59.42. 1st Artillery—Cos. A 63.88, B 49.99, C 63.72, E 55.25, F 61.37, G 60.58; regiment 55.70. 1st Cavalry—Cos. A 61.67, B 62.96; battalion 63.31. Unattached Companies—San Bernardino Cavalry 67.42, "Eagle Corps," Los Angeles, 72.21, Oakland Light Cavalry 66.32, Hewston Guard 58.84, Vallejo Rifles 65.25, Stockton Guard 70.73, Governor's Guard, "Cadets," 56.31, Chico Guard 60.25, Eureka Guard 63.04. The percentage of the N. G. C. for September was 60.83.

**NEVADA.**—The Sarafeld Guard, of Gold Hill, is the author of an arithmetical puzzle which has so far baffled all the experts who have attempted its solution. At a recent meeting of the company it was resolved to appropriate \$200 from the treasury, to be divided into 30 prizes for the company's annual target match, the highest to be \$25 and the lowest \$2.50. The problem is to apportion the prizes from the highest to the lowest in regular gradation, so that each prize winner will get his just proportion of the \$200.

**ENRICH'S Fashion Quarterly**, Vol. 5, No. 4, Winter, 1881, has just been issued, price 15 cents per copy. It is as a holiday number that this issue is sent forth—a manual of Christmas and New Year's gifts from which old and young may make their selections. Messrs. Ehrich Bros. have a twofold object in publishing their magazine, first, to tell their customers what to buy, and second, to furnish the goods they may select. The magazine is well printed on good paper, and contains a very great number of illustrations of goods and toys, which makes this periodical very interesting, as well as instructive, to any household.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**F. F. S.** asks the cost of a commission in the British army. **Ans.**—The purchase of commissions in the British army has been abolished for some years.

**A. B. C.** asks for information in regard to the requirements for a transfer from the line of the Army to the Signal Service. **Ans.**—An application to the Chief Signal officer of the Army will procure you a pamphlet giving full information as to the qualifications, etc., required of candidates. Consult your company commander as to method of application for a transfer. Consult also answer to "F. W. H." in JOURNAL of Aug. 20, 1881 (p. 49).

**C. H. E.** asks: "Where can I procure a Duty Roster?" **Ans.**—There do not appear to be any printed "Duty Rosters" now for sale. Most companies make a manuscript duty roster, and if they choose have the form printed at their own expense.

**J. W. M.** asks the address of Rear-Admiral Chas. S. Boggs, U. S. N. (retired). **Ans.**—New York City.

**J. J.** asks concerning the service with colored troops of Lieut. George S. Grimes, 2d U. S. Art. **Ans.**—He served as sergeant-major of the 89th U. S. C. T. from December, 1863, to August, 1864, when he was transferred to the 93d U. S. C. T.; appointed 2d lieutenant 81st U. S. C. T. March 30, 1865; promoted 1st lieutenant Jan. 6, 1866; mustered out Nov. 30, 1866, and appointed a 2d lieutenant, regular Army, Jan. 22, 1867.

**H. F. P.**—Where can I find the work entitled "Reminiscences of Two Years in U. S. N.," by John M. Batten, B. E. M. D., and also price? **Ans.**—Dr. Batten resides at 73 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, and the book was printed by the Inquirer Printing and Publishing Co., Lancaster, Pa. Inquire of either as to price.

**M.**—We can furnish you with the U. S. Revised Statutes and Supplement, in two quarto volumes, upon receipt of price, \$8.50, or you may be able to obtain it from some bookseller in your vicinity.

**INQUIRY.**—Portsmouth, N. H., asks: 1st. A battalion is in line and at a halt, the Colonel wishes to break the battalion into column of fours and march to the front, what is the proper command for the Colonel to give, either battalion right forward fours right, or fours right and column left? 2d. In forming double ranks from single rank, after the leading four have wheeled to the right halt, will the leading four come to a carry arms or remain at a right shoulder, as the command halt is not given? **ANSWER.**—1st. Fours right, march, column right. 2d. Remain at the right shoulder, there being no command halt given.

#### SIGNAL SERVICE PROMOTION.

THE Boston Traveller publishes the following, which purports to be a synopsis of the decision from the Attorney-General's Office on the question regarding promotion in the Signal Corps, which has been for some months in the hands of Secretary Lincoln. We are unable to verify the authenticity of this document:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1881.

The Secretary of War:

Sir: Herewith I submit a reply to yours of the 23d of May addressed to the Attorney-General in regard to the status of certain officers and privates of the Signal Corps. After referring to a recent communication addressed to you by the Chief Signal Officer recommending that Sergeants Wright and Greene, of the Signal Corps, be appointed 2d lieutenants, Signal Corps, U. S. A., you ask for an opinion whether:

1. Officers engaged in the performance of duties under section 221 to 223 of the Revised Statutes other than the Chief Signal Officer, detailed from the Army, as organized by Chapter 1, Title 14 of the Revised Statutes, are a part of the Army of the United States.

2. The enlisted men engaged in the performance of the duties under section 221 to 223 of the Revised Statutes not detailed for such duties from any branch of the Army named in section 1094 of the Revised Statutes, but having indorsed on their enlistment papers the words: "Enlisted for the Signal Corps, U. S. Army," are a part of the Army of the United States.

The conclusion which I have reached is that such officers form a part of the Army of the United States, in the sense that in general they are liable to all Army duties and entitled to all Army privileges that can be performed or be enjoyed without severing them from the Signal Service.

In other words—as regards all such persons there is no such circulation, so to say, betwixt this member of the Army and other members thereof; as exists betwixt those other members, *inter se* the state of separation between persons who belong to the same Army may be anomalous, but results nevertheless from the legislation upon the subject; legislation which, concerning as it does a novel department of public administration, may well be expected to present novel features of detail. At all events, nothing occurs, or has been suggested, to indicate that such details are unsuitable to the general purpose of Congress as regards the Signal Service, or as beyond its legislative competency.

[The Attorney-General then at some length recites the legislation enacted during the year past in regard to the organization of the Signal Service, and the action of Congress in providing that the force of the Signal Corps should be exclusive of the 25,000 men limited to the Army proper, and continues:]

"Upon perusal of the above legislation it appears that, under the act of 1866, the enlisted men of the Signal Service were merely soldiers of the Army under a special detail that was liable to be revoked at any moment. Subject to whatever modification, the promises made by the Secretary that they should not be transferred to ordinary military duty could effect, this status continued until after the act of 1874. Since then it has been plain that by law they cannot be so transferred, but that, in other respects, they continue to belong to the Army seems equally plain. *Exceptio probat regulam.*"

The Attorney-General also holds that "these enlisted men (of the Signal Corps) become members of only a special service in the Army," and that "the ordinary military force cannot without further legislation be recruited by transferring or detailing thereto the Signal force."

It was the intention of Congress to create for that service a distinct order of soldiers, *i. e.*, of persons whom it is best for the public service to be subject to military rules and government, but who nevertheless are organically separate from the general mass of enlisted soldiers.

It follows that the 2d lieutenants spoken of in the act of 1880 above do not belong to the Army proper. The enactment upon this point is in general terms, but Congress must be taken to have had in view the creation of a higher rank of the same sort as that from which the person appointed has to come.

If I have rightly construed this legislation in other respects it is an alteration not so much of rank as of military quality that is required to change a Signal Service sergeant into a 2d lieutenant in the Army proper. \*\*\*

We are in the receipt of a bound copy of the valuable work of Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, Med. Dept., U. S. A., on the "Osteology of the North American Tetrapoda," very fully and finely illustrated with drawings. Last April we took pleasure in calling attention to Dr. Shufeldt's "Osteology of Spheotyris and Eremophila," published by the Department of the Interior; now we find added the same author's osteology of the shrikes and all of our American grouse and quails. Dr. Shufeldt has recently been so fortunate as to discover and describe ("Nuttall Ornithological Bulletin," Oct., 1880),

a new bone in the carpus of our hawks, which had thus far escaped the scrutiny of both Continental and American zoologists, and in the coming number of the American Naturalist will be found his description of an external claw, also thus far overlooked, in the pinion of our American vultures. The osteology of these latter birds he is now engaged upon, and the results of his labors will probably make their appearance in the Hayden Bulletin some time during the winter. We are glad to learn, also, that Dr. Shufeldt has not only received his full measure of encouragement from our own anatomists and scientists, but that many of the eminent writers and workers in the same field in Europe have sent him very gratifying words of approval. The day is at hand when the comparative study of the anatomy of the lower orders, as the initial step in the study of human anatomy, will begin to be more and more fully recognized, and its great value appreciated. The drawings illustrating Dr. Shufeldt's latest published work are of his own production, and have been faithfully copied by J. C. Sinclair, a leading engraver of Philadelphia.

#### DEPRESSING GUN-CARRIAGES.

ACCOMPANYING General Wright's report, in one of the valuable appendixes, is a letter from General Gillmore reviewing the question of harbor and coast protection with a masterly hand. Its main argument, and many of its illustrations, are those which appeared in the striking and effective series of editorial articles written for the JOURNAL by General Gillmore some time since, which attracted so much attention both in this country and Europe. He reviews, carefully, defence by harbor fleets, by forts and by torpedo warfare, and points out our need of heavy guns. Speaking of barbette batteries he says: "What is imperatively demanded, besides large guns, to render these barbette batteries effective against a modern fleet, is additional protection to gun and gunners; such protection, at least, as would be afforded by a depressing or counterpoise carriage, automatically arranged to drop the gun behind the parapet at the moment of each discharge, and carry it up again into battery when loaded and ready for firing. It should, if practicable, do even more than this. We need the best depressing system that can be devised, and with the best our barbette batteries will still be vastly inferior to casemated works in security to guns and gunners, and in the defensive power which that security necessarily confers. With a suitable gun and a depressing carriage, provided with a grape or canister proof shield, or some equivalent device to protect the gunner just before firing, all of our open batteries would be rendered reasonably efficient. In their present condition they are of little value. Attention has been directed more or less to this subject for several years past, and some ingenious and valuable methods for securing the object in view have been devised. Drawings and brief descriptions of two depressing gun-carriages, of comparatively recent origin, are appended hereto, viz., those of Lieut. Col. Buffington, of the Ordnance Dept., U. S. Army, and Major W. R. King, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. The King carriage, carrying a 20-inch Rodman (25 tons) gun, was severely tested with satisfactory results several years ago, under the direction of a board of officers. The Buffington carriage has not been subjected to trial. There are other inventors in the same direction. For information on this subject attention is invited to a report made by Major W. R. King, Corps of Engineers, to the Chief of Engineers, June 23, 1869. It is presumed that a very near approach to perfection is not claimed for either the King or the Buffington carriage. At their best they do no more than lower the gun at the moment of discharge, and raise it again for firing. This is excellent as far as it goes, but still leaves a great deal of heavy work to the slow and uncertain process of manual labor. The perfect carriage will, perhaps, be operated by hydraulic power, stored up by the force of the recoil, and utilized, not only for carrying the gun up into the battery, but for loading, elevating and depressing it, and for traversing or changing the direction of fire. Or, what may be still better, all the guns in a fort or battery will be mechanically manoeuvred from a central accumulator or reservoir of power. When this point is gained, a couple of men to each gun will suffice, and a single company of artillery will supply enough cannoners for a large work. Inasmuch as our harbor defences are largely composed of open batteries, liable in their present condition to be overpowered and rendered practically useless by the fire of a few modern vessels of war, any change which promises to add very greatly to their efficiency, especially a comparatively inexpensive change like that under consideration, is worthy of prompt and careful attention."



THE R. A. PRIZE ESSAY.

CAPTAIN JOCELYN, R. A., was the winner of this year's Royal Artillery Institution Prize Essay. The following is the pith of it as given in our British military exchanges:

Captain Jocelyn considers three artillery equipments necessary for field purposes, viz.: Horse batteries, 12-pounders of 8cwt.; 20-pounders of 12cwt.; and position 50 pounders, drawn respectively with six, eight, and twelve horses. Authorities on draught are agreed that six is the largest number of horses that can work together satisfactorily at speed in a team. The consideration of the weight of metal admissible in the guns is prefaced by the assumption that a six-horse team for purposes of rapid movement can draw a weight of 3708lb., whilst the eight and twelve horse teams would be equal to 5429lb. and 103cwt. respectively. Theoretical results are next confronted with a table of the actual weights carried in five of the European horse artillery equipments—the gun, its carriage, and two light gunners being included thus:

	Weight of Equipment.
Austrian, 10½-pounder.....	3695lb.
French, 12-pounder.....	3789lb.
Russian, 15-pounder.....	3972lb.
German, 11-pounder.....	4240lb.
English, 13-pounder, { Muzzle-loading.....	4408lb.
{ Breech-loading.....	4747lb.

It will thus be seen that the Austrian and French equipment agree very closely with the calculated weight, and the experimental 13-pounder of England is by far the heaviest; 50cwt. is considered the proper maximum for field batteries. Data for the proper amount of ammunition to be carried are drawn mainly from the Franco-German war. At Mals la Tour the average number of rounds fired was 130 per gun, one horse artillery battery fired 194 rounds per gun. Continental nations, in their latest improvements, have allotted one-eighth of the weight carried behind the splinter bar to ammunition. Following out this rule, we have 520lb. available for ammunition with the light equipment, and 700 with the heavy, or thirty-six rounds of about 15lb. for horse artillery, and twenty-five of 28lb. for field artillery. Hence, "with due regard to a suitable and, therefore, heavy charge of powder," Captain Jocelyn asserts that we cannot expect to fire a heavier projectile than one of 12lb. from the horse artillery gun, and one of 20lb. from the field battery gun.

Turning to the gun, muzzle velocity, which carries with it flatness of trajectory, is considered to be of the first importance. The essayist says "we must not expect to find a Plevna in every campaign." He con-

siders that "we might expect to effect something against field works by direct fire." Nearly twenty years ago a 40-pounder (Armstrong) shot penetrated 14ft. into clay at a range of 1060 yards with a charge of 5lb., and muzzle velocity 1180 ft. per second, and in November, 1879, the experimental 13-pounder, with service charge at a range of 1090 yards, penetrated 3ft. into a concrete wall 3ft. thick six months old, face of wall inclined at 66 degrees to the line of fire.

An arrangement for carrying ammunition inside the trail so that six rounds could be carried with the gun itself is advocated. British wheels are the largest in Europe. They exceed the diameter of the Russian and German wheels by five inches, and the Italian by no less than ten inches. The essayist insists upon shields attached to the carriage as a protection to the detachments from the deadly effect of opposing arms of precision. At Ingogo, in South Africa, every man who approached the gun was hit, and guns which went into action coated with the service brown came out with a silvery aspect, covered with small indentations made by bullets. A shield capable of resisting a Martini-Henry bullet fired at a range of 100 yards would weigh under 15 cwt. A system of ammunition boxes is described, with the aid of diagrams. Captain Jocelyn proposes a limber system for bringing up ammunition. Two limbers, larger than that used for the gun, but capable of taking its place, should supersede the ammunition wagon of the present day. He proposes to adopt a different kind of color for carriages, etc., appertaining to the different kind of guns. Pole-draught is the next innovation urged, with the adoption of a lighter style of harness.

Discussing ammunition, Captain Jocelyn proposes a fourth projectile the "annular segment shell". The writer lays down the following as a just distribution of projectiles to be carried by a sub-division :

	Horse Art.	Field Art.	Position Art.
Shrapnel .....	67	42	20
Annual Segment.....	67	42	15
Explosive Shell.....	10	12	15
Case .....	4	4	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52</b>

Capt. Jocelyn suggests that a chemical compound might afford more regular results in the burning of time fuzes than the mechanical mixture now in use. He recommends reduction in the height of limber gunners, with a view to reducing the weight. Machine guns in general, and the Hotchkiss in particular, are highly estimated by Captain Jocelyn. He proposes their reduction as a part and parcel of a battery equipment.

*Temple Bar*, recalling the fruitless visit of the Empress Charlotte to get help for her husband Maximilian to support his empire in Mexico, says: The court was at St. Cloud, and on demanding an interview of the Emperor, she was informed that his Majesty was ill and could not see her. The two Empresses, however, exchanged visits; and arrived at St. Cloud, the Empress Charlotte insisted on being received into the imperial closet. Then ensued, we are told, a scene which must have haunted Louis Napoleon to his dying day. When to prayers, tears and agonized supplications on her part, his only reply was a coldly reiterated, "It is useless to insist, Madam, not a crown, not a soldier," the princess whom such cruel anxieties had already brought to the verge of madness, gave way to frenzied utterances, recalling the piece "*Trojan Cassandra*." Rising from her abject position as suppliant, she threw herself up to her full height, and with a kind of aspiration prophesied to the tyrant the destruction of his dynasty, and cursed him to his fate. "Ah!" she cried, "I know you! Avenge yourself on the granddaughter of your benefactor, Louis Philippe, who removed you from the scaffold and from want." The Emperor turned pale, and she went on: "You hope, do you not, to get possession, by means of your police, of all the letters and papers that witness your pledges to my husband? They are in a place of safety." After predicting his downfall, she added tears choking her utterance, "May the curse of God rest on you as on Cain!" and then quitted the palace. Four years later, on the declaration of war with Prussia, Napoleon III. departed from the Palace of St. Cloud, wherein this interview with the Empress Charlotte had taken place.

ACCORDING to the *Diritto*, the Italian Minister of War has completed the preparation of his proposition to increase the first draft of the army. The effective force will be raised from 300,000 to 410,000, but for financial reasons, instead of 4 new army corps, which could be formed from an increase of more than 100,000, it is proposed to form only 2 new corps, and distribute the surplus forces among the already existing 8 corps, fixing the effective strength of infantry companies at 225 instead of 200. In the new corps there are to be only 2 instead of 4 artillery regiments and 4 instead of 8 cavalry regiments. The term of service will remain 3 years, but the men will probably be sent home on furloughs before its expiration.—*Militär Zeitung*, Oct. 22.

A ROYAL resolution of March 28, 1881, directs that the Norwegian infantry be armed with a repeating rifle, with fixed magazine, according to the system of Engineer Jacob Smith Jarmann (cal. 10.15 mm).—*Öfölkär Wochensblatt, Oct. 5.*



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THE *Militar Wochenblatt*, Oct. 5, reports trials for comparison between the effects of shrapnel and infantry long range firing in Holland. Four field pieces fired against a canvas target, 135 m. long, 0.45 m. high, and 1.80 m. deep, representing 100 infantry soldiers lying down at intervals of 0.50 m., while 100 infantry men fired against a battery of 4 pieces drawn up at 20 paces intervals, the detachments and horses being represented by wooden structures. The results were reported as follows: 1st Trial—Distance 1500 m. Artillery fired 30 rounds, 19 exploding, and made 36 hits by exploding shrapnels. Infantry fired during same time, 18 minutes, 7280 cartridges, and made 38 hits. 2d Trial—Distance 1700 m. Artillery gained with 30 shots fired, 24 exploding, 75 hits by exploding shrapnels. Infantry used during same time, 15 minutes, 3870 cartridges, and made 43 hits.

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#### COOK'S IMPERIAL.

ST. LOUIS, October 27, 1881.—Isaac Cook, Esq.: M<sup>r</sup> DEAR SIR—At the dinner given to the "Antec Club" in the City of Philadelphia, on the 14th of last month, by Mr. George W. Childs, and at which were present some twenty-five or thirty general officers, including Gen. Grant, Gen. J. E. Johnston, and others, I had the pleasure of sitting opposite my old and highly esteemed friend, Col. Kendrick, who for some twenty or thirty years has filled the chair of chemistry at West Point, and it gave me great pleasure to hear him say when the foreign champagne was brought on "that we ought not to import champagne, because we made the best of that kind of wine in our own country that could be found in the world," and (addressing himself to me) he said, "By the way, Frost, it is made in your city by a Mr. Cook." Feeling proud of the distinction such an opinion from so competent and honorable a gentleman conferred upon my city and upon you, I have thought it not inappropriate to let you know of it. Yours truly,  
D. M. FROST.

#### MARRIED.

DEWEY—DEWEY.—At Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 27, 1881, Lieutenant J. C. DEWEY, 30th U. S. Infantry, to Miss M. G. DEWEY, step-daughter of Captain L. L. Wheaton, 30th U. S. Infantry.

INCH—DUNAN.—At Washington, D. C., November 9, 1881, Chief Engineer PHILIP INCH, U. S. N., to Miss EMMA DUNAN, of Baltimore, Md.

MILLER—GAILLON.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, in Huntington, Pa., by the Rev. Richard Hinkle, SAMUEL W. MILLER, U. S. A., and MINNIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Carver. No cards.

STARR—NORTON.—At San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 13, 1881, Lieut. C. G. STARR, 1st U. S. Infantry, to Miss N. NORTON.

#### DIED.

CONOVER.—At Princeton, N. J., Nov. 13, 1881, in the 85th year of her age, Mrs. E. J. CONOVER, widow of the late Commodore T. A. Conover, U. S. N.

D'HERVILLY.—In Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1881, JAMES VINCENT JORDAN D'HERVILLY, formerly Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps.

PLUMMER.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1881, Lieutenant SATTLEBEE C. PLUMMER, 15th U. S. Infantry.

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executioners, in charge of the cross  
which the Saviour is to bear. On the  
right are the followers and believers of  
Christ, with despair in their every look,  
while the mother of our Lord is an  
agonized and fainting attendant. In the  
rear and on the left are the judges  
and scoffers, surrounding Pontius Pilate,  
who are looking with fierce compla-  
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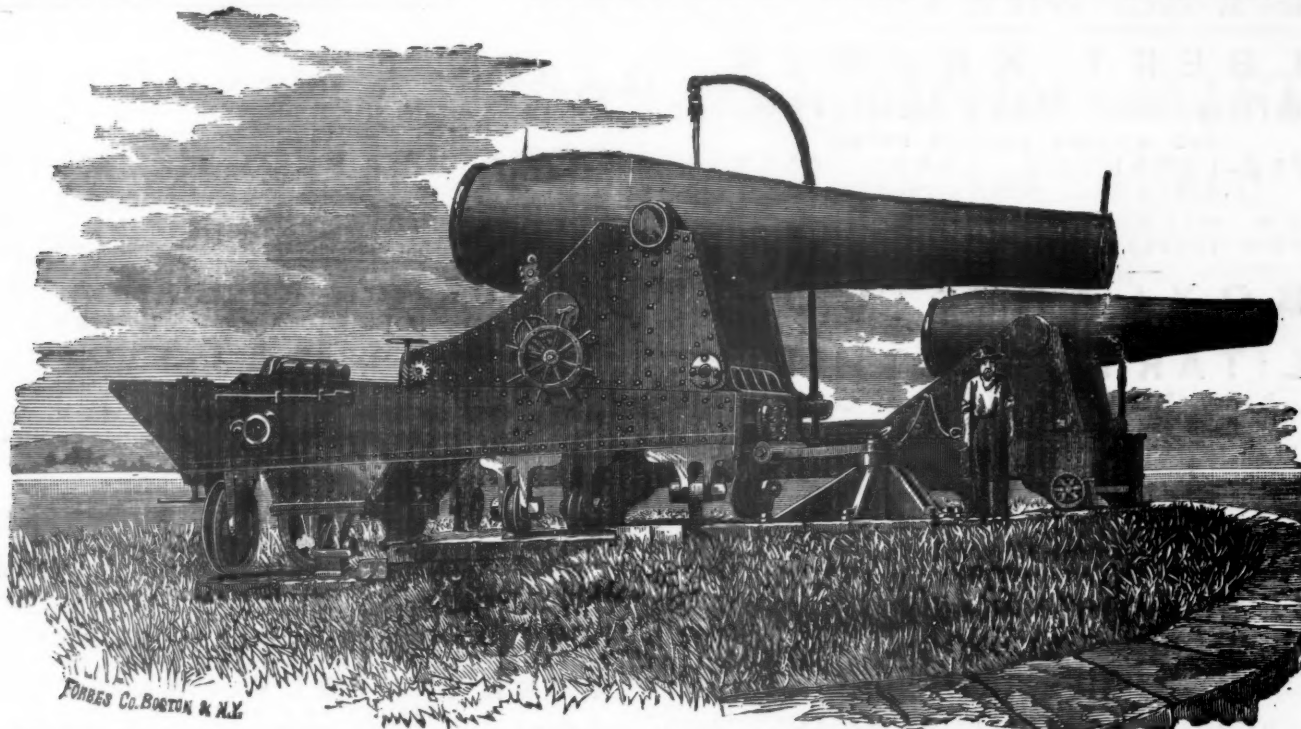
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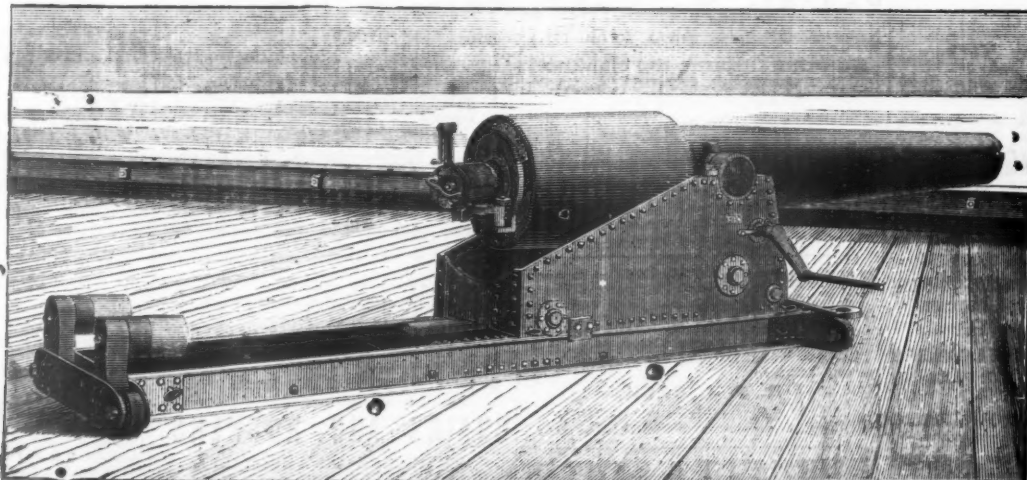
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